

Annual Utility Review and Forecast Number

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Covering movements in a few raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, such as steel, refined copper and cotton cloth, have reached volumes large enough to bear watching as an indication of some kind of a turn for the better in business. Thus far, however, they have been somewhat limited in scope, and there is a possibility that factors other than the expectation of general business improvement may have played a part in setting them in motion.

AUTOMOBILE manufacturers took a holiday last week, making it virtually impossible for the weekly business index to show much if any advance, despite a further large rise in our index of steel ingot production. In the week ended June 3, in addition to the sharp decline in automobile production, our index of electric-power production declined from 96.3 to 95.4, and total car loadings, seasonally adjusted, probably declined. It may therefore be estimated that the combined weekly business index declined to about 86.6 from 87.6. The index of steel ingot production, however, is scheduled to make a further sharp advance for the week ending next Saturday.

Although the level of business is still low in comparison with the level that would normally be expected at this stage of a recovery from a depression of the 1937-38 type, there are some indications of a turn for the better. Producers' domestic sales of refined copper in May approximately equaled those of April, so that our trimestrial moving average has shown enough of an advance to suggest some kind of an impending upward turn in general business activity.

Accurate figures on copper sales are not available over a sufficiently long period to permit the establishment of any reliable rules concerning their significance with reference to the general business outlook. On the basis of what happened in 1938, however, the recent upturn in refined copper sales is a favorable indication on the business outlook. In 1938 our trimestrial moving average of copper sales turned upward in May. In June our seasonally adjusted daily average of domestic copper consumption moved sharply higher. And in July THE ANNALIST index of business activity began moving briskly upward.

It may be that we are barking up the wrong tree in implying that the April-May, 1939, increase in copper sales is a precursor of a rise in general business activity. It may be that consumers merely came to the conclusion that the price of copper would not go any lower; that it might go higher, and hence that they might as well cover their immediate requirements.

That may be what has happened in the cotton textile industry. In that case, as well as in the case of copper, possibly also in the case of steel, consumers doubtless realized that prices seldom go for long below the cost of production. The cost of production had been declining since the early part of 1937 because of a decline in the wholesale price index but not because of any lowering in wage rates, which on the contrary have tended either to be unchanged or higher. With organized labor thoroughly in control of the wage rate, helped by the well-known numerous Federal and State laws that tend to keep wage rates firm to higher, there has been no likelihood of any lowering of production costs through lower labor costs, and when cyclical raw material prices turned firmer several weeks ago it was undoubtedly considered a tentative indication by some consumers that there was probably nothing to lose and possibly something to gain by covering immediate raw material requirements.

In the case of cotton textiles the incentive to cover was increased, of course, by the threat of curtailment on the part of the mills. This threat is extant, awaiting only agreement by 95 per cent of the mills, 93 per cent agreement having been obtained. The cloth-buying movement of the last two weeks, vigorous though it has been, has not yet been considered suffi-

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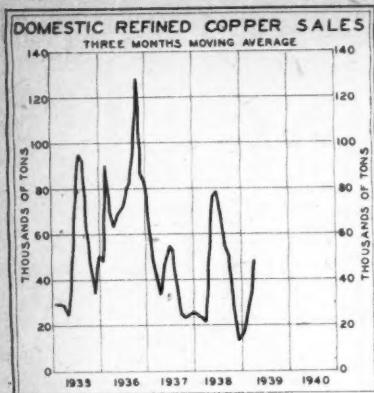
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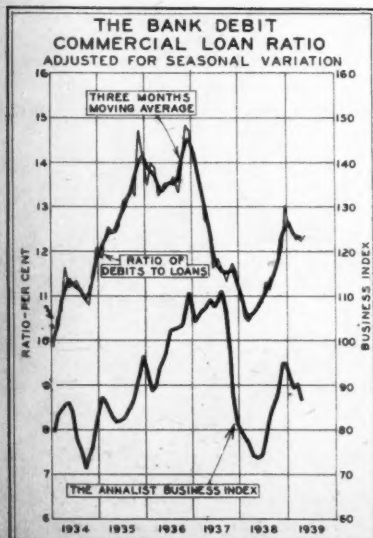
cient apparently to warrant the cancellation of curtailment efforts. Consequently the recent covering movement in a number of key commodities, such as copper, textiles and steel, may represent nothing more than a moderate amount of conservatism on the part of those who did the buying.

The labor situation seems to be growing worse rather than better since the coal strike was settled; and the danger of strikes is an incentive for producers and consumers to carry larger stocks of goods than they would carry otherwise. It is a significant commentary on present business conditions that the industries that are conspicuously booming are those producing for the national defense, such as aviation, and those producing automatic devices to eliminate or reduce the employment of labor, such as the automatic elevator industry, which is behind on orders here in New York since the recurring strikes of building employees became tiresome.

Hence the recent covering movement may not necessarily be a promise of better business conditions to come. Nevertheless similar situations have proved in the past to be the beginnings of upward movements in the business index, so that the idea that these buying movements are forecasting some kind of a business upturn cannot be dismissed too lightly. At the worst they must mean that the general business situation in the immediate future is unlikely to show further deterioration, particularly in view of the marked and surprisingly well-sustained rise in our weekly index of steel ingot production.

Our ratio of bank debts, seasonally adjusted, to commercial, industrial and agricultural loans turned upward in May, though not enough to bring about a rise in our trimestrial moving average. The trimestrial moving average, however, seems to be in a turning movement.

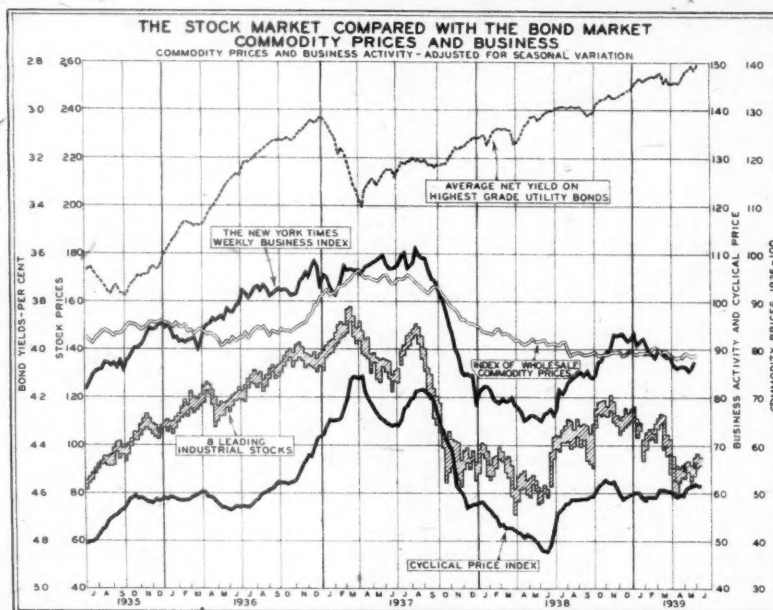
Government expenditures as a factor in the business outlook remain nil. In May they were practically unchanged from the



For extension of this chart back to 1919, and for discussion of the ratio, see THE ANNALIST of Nov. 16, 1938, p. 668.

April totals for each of the four main classes of expenditures commonly regarded as having pump-priming qualities. The government has been awarding contracts for national defense, but expenditures on that account have not shown up yet in the form of any marked increase in national defense expenditures in the Daily Treasury Statement. In any case, business activity shrank so rapidly in the first five months of 1939 despite a continued high level of government expenditures that it begins to look as if we had reached

On May 18 Alfred P. Sloan Jr. told the Temporary National Economic Committee, according to an account of the hearings given in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 19, that there had been "substantially no outside financing [of General Motors] in eighteen years," during which \$480,000,000 of profit had been retained in the business while \$520,000,000 was earned on depreciation account. During the period, he said, General Motors spent \$770,000,000 in expansion, plant and equipment, \$176,000,000 in subsidiary opera-



the point, which we were bound to reach sooner or later, where changes in the volume of government expenditures no longer have the marked influence on business conditions they once did. It will be interesting, at any rate, to see whether a pre-election business revival can be started merely by turning on the spigot. There may be a realization that the magic wand may not work again, and this may account for all the agitation for small loans for the small business man.

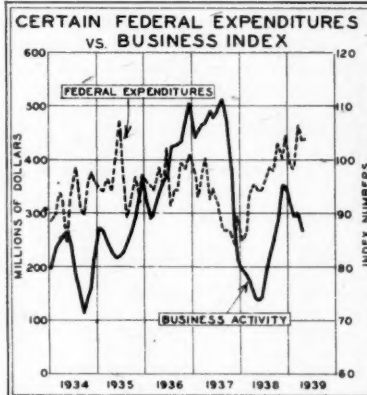
tions, and about \$335,000,000 for special tools, bought from the capital goods industry and thus "quite a contribution" to that phase of the national economy. Not only is General Motors likely to be able to finance its own needs independently of the money market for some time, said Mr. Sloan, but also to a large extent it will continue to finance purchases by the ultimate consumer.

In a way this testimony was unfortunate because it tended to confirm the idea

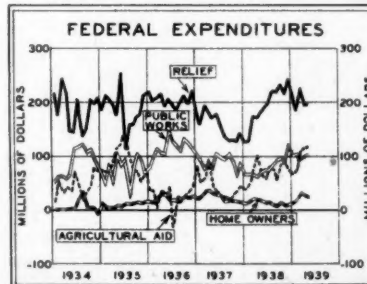
apparently now being propagated by the left-wing New Dealers to the effect that the large corporation is independently wealthy, whereby they need no bank credit nor other access to the investment market, whereas the small corporation and the small business man are denied adequate bank credit or other access to the investment market. It was doubly unfortunate because, though undoubtedly technically accurate in every detail as to the operations of the General Motors Corporation, Mr. Sloan did not call attention to the existence of a subsidiary, the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, nor to the manner of its operations.

If one will examine the last annual report of the General Motors Corporation, however, one will find at page 66 a consolidated GMAC balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1938, showing that of total assets amounting to \$404,682,657, \$358,465,693 consisted of notes and bills receivable, presumably representing in large part the financing of installment sales. How did GMAC accomplish this? Was it credit created out of thin air? For the answer turn to the liability side, which shows that of the above balance-sheet footings notes and loans payable amounted to \$153,581,772, presumably in large part representing money borrowed from banks.

This is not an unusual situation. The great volume of installment and other forms of so-called consumer credit that has come into existence in recent years



Federal expenditures: total of four main classifications charted below, as computed by THE ANNALIST from various individual items reported in Daily Treasury Statement.



For list of individual items included above see THE ANNALIST of April 8, 1938, p. 482.

has been based to a considerable extent on bank loans. The finance companies lend to installment buyers at rates ranging from 10 to 30 per cent and borrow from banks at 3 per cent or less. If this great mass of consumer credit is not in effect a means of financing the small business man (automobile dealers, etc.), it would be interesting to know what it might be. It is in this direction, moreover, that we find one of the few activities that have expanded far above the 1929 level. Take for example the outstanding loans of personal finance companies. At the end of 1937 they were 41 per cent higher than in 1929, according to estimates by M. R. Neifeld. The present demand for more credit for the small business man is just another instance of an outstanding characteristic of any kind of inflation, namely, that the more there is of it the greater the demand for more of the same thing.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.

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Progress Under Holding Company Act; Prompt Action Under Section 11 Probable

By ROBERT E. HEALY

Commissioner, Securities and Exchange Commission

DURING the three and one-half years since the Public Utility Holding Company Act became law, much has been written about it.

For the most part, however, these discussions have centered about the single theme of compliance. There seems to have been ever present a note of conjecture as to whether the industry would comply with the act, to what extent the SEC would enforce compliance, and what the effects of the act on the industry were going to be. Very little has been said about the fact that the statute is a law of this nation which its citizens are bound to observe and which we are under a sworn duty to enforce. Nor has sufficient emphasis been given to the fact that in these three and one-half years the act has become a practical operating reality. The standards and requirements of the act are beginning to find reflection in, and are having a significant influence on, the properties, securities, corporate structures and management policies of the industry.

Perhaps the most important single effect of the Holding Company Act has been on the security issues of utility companies. Since Dec. 1, 1935, when the act went into effect, over \$3,000,000,000 of utility securities have been issued, all of them sufficiently in harmony with the spirit of the new law to permit their issuance. It may be interesting to review the impact that the requirements of the act have had on some of these issues.

The requirements of the act in respect to security issues may be paraphrased as follows:

1. The security must be reasonably adapted to the security structure of the issuer and other companies in the same holding company system;
2. The security must be reasonably adapted to the earning power of the issuer;
3. Financing by the issue and sale of the particular security must be necessary or appropriate to the economical and efficient operation of a business in which the issuer lawfully is engaged or has an interest;
4. The fees, commission or other remuneration, to whomsoever paid, directly or indirectly, in connection with the issue, sale or distribution of the security must be reasonable; or * * *
6. The terms and conditions of the issue or sale of the security must not be detrimental to the public interest or the interest of investors or consumers.

The Commission's Duty

In passing, it should be pointed out that the commission does not *approve* security issues in the sense of approving their financial soundness or investment merit. Its duty is to determine that the standards of the act have been complied with, in which case the issuer's filing is allowed to become effective. The determination of whether or not a security meets these standards is as much a determination of fact as it is one of law. Such a judgment demands accounting and engineering as well as legal skill. It demands adequate knowledge of public utility financing.

Although the standards of the act are specific, and the facts of particular cases can often be determined with reasonable precision, the commission does not approach these cases with a rigid set of requirements. For example, in one case the commission might allow bonds to be issued where the company's past earnings indicate that interest is covered by a certain margin; and in another case where the earnings coverage appeared to be the same, the commission might not permit the issuance. There are many possible bases for this difference in results. In one case, the company's maintenance policy may be excellent and its depreciation reserve adequate; in the other, the com-

pany's maintenance policy and its depreciation reserve may be grossly deficient. Obviously, such factors as these must be taken into account in determining whether the securities to be issued are reasonably adapted to the issuer's earning power and to its security structure.

The decisions of the commission are replete with instances in which we permitted security issues to be sold only upon condition that certain terms of the issue were strengthened or altered to satisfy the requirements of the act. Yet these decisions tell only a part of the story. The fact is that the greater part of the alterations and improvements in the terms of new security issues are effected at conferences between the company officials and the staff of the commission prior to presentation of the issue for approval. This is perhaps the commission's greatest contribution toward raising financial standards and gradually improving the condition of many companies. Dozens of instances of this sort could be mentioned. Most of them attract little general public attention, because they are worked out in the conference room, in cooperation with utility executives, their bankers and lawyers. For example, provisions of indentures receive our close scrutiny; and in several instances we have worked out provisions respecting sinking funds, maintenance and depreciation charges, withdrawal of additional bonds, dividend restrictions and similar matters which may put a weak company on the road to health and convert a second-grade issue into a conservative, non-speculative issue. Similarly, we have attempted to make certain that trustees for bond issues are qualified to furnish loyal and disinterested protection to bondholders and are free from interests which would act as a deterrent to their rendering such service.

Commission Tries to Help Companies

In enforcing the statutory standards for security issues the commission does not act simply as a censor. That is, it is not our objective to demonstrate our vigilance by stopping as many issues as possible. Rather, we approach our duty in an affirmative instead of a negative state of mind. We regard it as our function to help companies meet the requirements of the statute. In other words, where we find that a security falls short of one or more requirements, it is our aim not simply to prevent the issue but, rather, to see that its terms are strengthened to the point where, under the act, it can be issued.

Nor does the commission demand perfection of a company at the outset. It is well understood that the improvement of financial standards in the industry is a dynamic and evolutionary process. For example, in one case last October the commission found that "there are many aspects of declarant's general financial structure that cause us serious concern and which we have found very difficult to reconcile with the policy and requirements of the act." Yet the commission approved the issue, recognizing "the improvement resulting from the operation of the sinking fund, the restrictions on dividends, and the more liberal maintenance and depreciation requirements under the supplemental indenture. * * *"

In cases where a security issue has already been approved by a State commis-

sion the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission is limited. It cannot disapprove the issue; it can merely prescribe terms and conditions upon which the securities may be issued and sold.

Typical Examples

In a number of cases the commission has found it necessary to exercise its power to impose terms and conditions upon the issue of securities in this category. For example, there was a case in which the commission conditioned its order allowing the issue and sale of preferred shares by requiring (1) that no dividends on common stock should be paid out of earnings subsequent to Dec. 31, 1937, until the company's uncapitalized expenditures reached a specified amount, and (2) that no common dividends should be paid until certain reserves had been set aside in a specified amount. The purpose of these restrictions was to provide some assurance that the company would be able to meet certain obligations under a lease of traction property.

In another case the commission granted an exemption to a security issue on the condition that no dividends were to be paid on the common stock unless an amount equivalent to 2½ per cent of gross property had been included as a charge to operating expenses in order to provide for maintenance, repairs and reserve for depreciation. With respect to still another security issue, the commission granted exemption only on condition that the trustee under the indenture resign to eliminate a conflict of interests. A recent security issue was granted an exemption on the condition that no dividends be paid on the common stock unless an amount of 12½ per cent of the gross operating revenues had been set aside for maintenance and as a provision for renewals, replacements and retirements. These are only a few examples, but they serve to illustrate the breadth of the act's influence in the direction of sounder utility securities.

Where we have found it desirable to impose conditions with respect to a security issue approved by a State commission it has been our practice to communicate with that commission and discuss the problem. Sometimes the two agencies have somewhat different information; sometimes, in their separate deliberations, they have emphasized different aspects of the problem. But in every case where a difference of opinion has arisen between the Federal and State agencies it has been worked out cooperatively and to their mutual satisfaction.

Wide Range of Activities

It is difficult to discuss all of the commission's activities under the Holding Company Act in a short article. There are the problems presented by reorganizations and the cases involving acquisitions of properties. The regulation of service contracts and charges constitutes a subject by itself. A part of our time has been given to determining which companies are subject to the act and which are not. At the present writing one hundred forty-three holding companies are registered with the commission, and over one hundred companies have been granted exemptions from registration. To any one who followed the six-year effort of the Federal Trade Commission to develop an adequate fund of information on our na-

tional utility industry it is of no small significance that, as a result of registration, we now have on file and available to investors and analysts a comprehensive volume of financial data on every holding company system of importance.

Enforcement of Section 11

Unquestionably one of the major problems presented by the act occurs in paragraph (b) of Section 11. Section 11 (b) requires that each holding company reduce itself to one integrated system unless it can establish certain standards specified in the act. In a very general sense there is a similarity between this type of provision and the Sherman act, approved in 1890 by Benjamin Harrison, and Section 7 of the Clayton act, approved in 1914 by Woodrow Wilson. An adequate discussion of these broad questions is impossible here, yet some observations may be of interest. The recognition appears to be growing that Section 11 will have a salutary effect upon the industry.

In their concern over the possible effects of Section 11 upon their companies many utility executives have in the past taken only the darkest view of the question. Although Section 11 will require divestment of certain holdings where a company's properties are not integrated, there are two facts which cannot be ignored. First, while value cannot be created where value does not exist, any transaction involving the acquisition or disposition of properties should, under the act, be judged by standards which include its fairness to investors. Secondly, the integrated system which forms the nucleus of the company can, under the act, be built up and expanded, within the limits of the statute, as an offset to holdings disposed of.

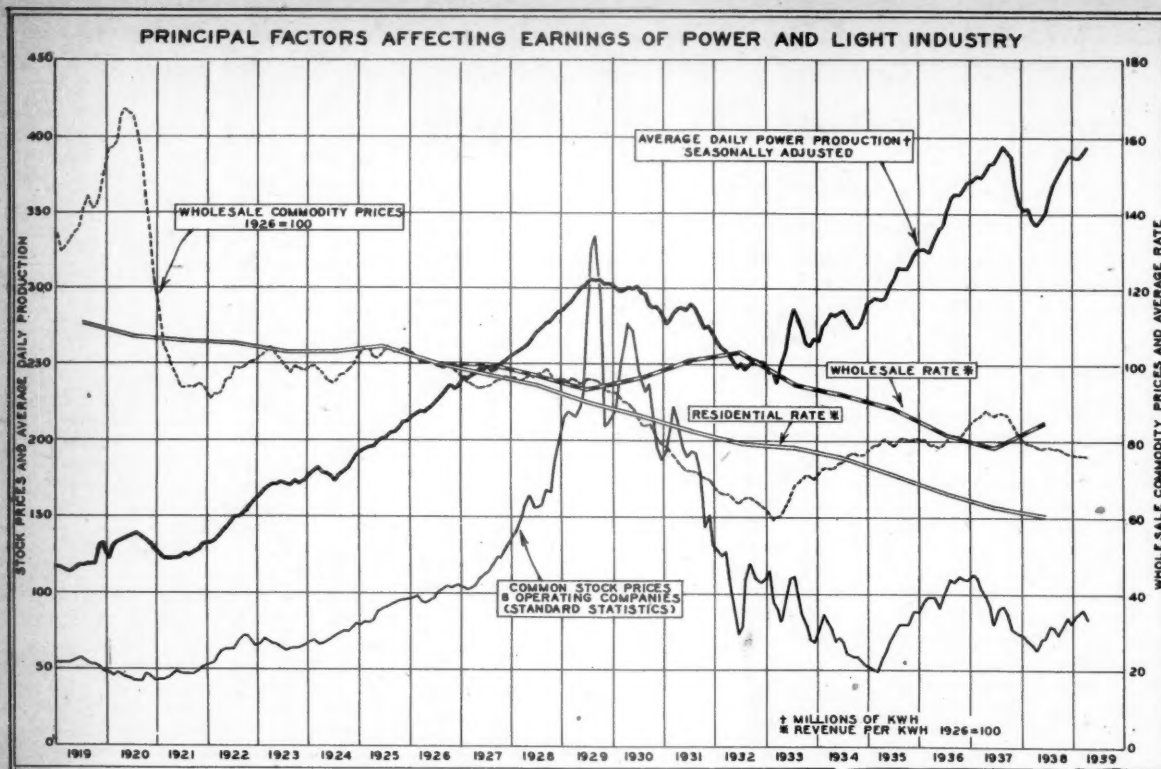
Utility executives frequently inquire as to what the commission's "policy" will be under Section 11. As the Supreme Court has pointed out, agencies such as ours can have no policy but the policy of the law. The machinery for effectuating that policy is also prescribed by the statute. Companies which see their way clear to compliance with Section 11 can file voluntary plans for the approval of the commission. Companies which face more complicated questions can await the institution of proceedings by the commission to determine the application of the statute to the specific case. In either event, the industry should by this time be convinced of the constructive attitude of the commission.

Beginning Can Be Made

The important thing is to make a start on the problem. The border-line cases need not be considered first. There are any number of clear-cut situations where the effect of the statute is unmistakable. For example, there are many instances throughout the industry of small isolated properties, remotely owned, which could easily be transferred to neighboring systems where they would occupy a more logical position, and where they could be operated more effectively and more efficiently, and could give better service at lower rates with higher profit. These and other things the industry can do. For the commission, I think I may say that we will shortly begin to invite the executives of individual companies to confer with us as to the next steps to be taken under Section 11.

Of great importance to the progress of the utility industry is the pressing need for the financial rehabilitation of many holding company systems. As a result of years of unregulated issuance of holding company securities in the past, based on

Continued on Page 828



Slight Gain in Utility Earning Power

By D. W. ELLSWORTH

AS estimated in THE ANNALIST of Jan. 25, fundamental conditions governing the earning power of the electric light and power industry took a moderate turn for the better in the latter part of last year. In consequence of a continuation of these conditions, the net income of eleven large systems, adjusted for seasonal variation, was higher in the first quarter of 1939 than in any previous quarter since the second quarter of 1932. That any industry should have regained a level of earning power comparable with the depression year 1932 would appear offhand to be of little comfort to the stockholders; but in the case of the electric light and power industry the bottom of the depression, so far as earning power is concerned, was not reached until the last quarter of 1934, so that the recent rise, modest though it has been, is nevertheless a real achievement. It speaks volumes, at any rate, for the ability of the managements in view of the generally unfavorable conditions under which they have had to operate.

In one respect, indeed, the achievement has been outstanding. On the recovery from the 1937-38 depression the seasonally adjusted net income of sixty-two industrial companies, as compiled by THE ANNALIST, regained 55 per cent of its entire decline. The net income of Class I railroads regained 63 per cent of its entire decline. In both cases net income was lower in the first quarter of 1939 than in the last quarter of 1938. But the net income of eleven large power and light systems was higher in the first quarter of 1939 than in the last quarter of 1938, and the increase completed the regaining of all the decline caused by the 1937-38 depression.

Because of the moderate change for the better in fundamental conditions, including the persistent downward trend in wholesale commodity prices and the continued upward long-time trend in electric power consumption, the impact of the 1937-38 depression on the light and power industry, though distressing, was less severe than in the cases of many types of industrial companies and the railroads. The net income of the entire industry,

as shown by Table I, was 6.2 per cent lower in the calendar year 1938 than in 1937. The managements, as shown by Table I, were able to reduce operating expenses by a slight margin over the decline in total operating revenues, which was less than 1 per cent. Abnormal precipitation provided an abundant water supply, resulting in a saving of some 2,000,000 tons of coal. The 1938 decline in power output, indeed, was entirely confined to steam power. Including purchases from Boulder Dam and other sources, production by water power was slightly higher than in 1937, whereas production by steam declined 7.3 per cent.

But taxes continued to rise to a point at which they took 15 per cent of total operating revenues, and the total amount charged to depreciation was larger than in 1937. Accounting costs were increased considerably. The requirements of governmental regulatory agencies for voluminous reports, largely of a statistical nature, as well as the extension of service into rural areas, have greatly increased accounting expenses. It is estimated by the Edison Electric Institute that the industry spends annually some \$12,500,000 in the filing of such reports.

Table II shows quarterly total operating revenues and quarterly net income of all operating companies, on a basis comparable with the composite annual income

accounts given in Table I. These figures are unadjusted for seasonal variation, hence do not reveal trends clearly. They are of value, however, to the extent that, in general, they confirm the indications afforded by the trend of net income of eleven large companies. Note, for example, that the showing of the first quarter of 1939 for all operating companies is approximately the same, relative to the corresponding quarters of previous years, as the showing of the seasonally adjusted quarterly net income of the eleven companies charted. Note also, however, that recent changes for the better in fundamental economic conditions have not been sufficient to restore the percentage of net income to total operating revenues to that of the first quarter of 1936, though they have come close to doing so.

The demand for electricity was affected less by the business recession of the first half of 1939 than the demand for many other kinds of goods and services. Although the weekly business index reached a peak Dec. 6, the index of electric power production, seasonally adjusted, did not reach a peak until Jan. 24, whence there was only a moderate decline. Drought on the Pacific Coast created a heavy demand for irrigation pumping. A number of industries which are heavy consumers of electricity went through the first quarter of the year almost unscathed by the

recession. Even the coal strike of April failed to produce any marked diminution in the demand for current.

The demand for household current continued to expand, despite the 1938 slump in sales of electrical appliances. Several months of 1938, notably including December, were months in which, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the physical volume of current sold for residential consumption established new high records for all time.

As a result of the continued non-cyclical growth of residential consumption and a moderate cyclical recovery in commercial consumption, our seasonally adjusted daily average of electric power production in the week ended March 11, 1939, reached 355,600,000 kilowatt-hours, as compared with the all-time high record of 364,000,000 kilowatt-hours in the week ended Sept. 4, 1937. According to the slightly more inclusive monthly statistics compiled by the Federal Power Commission, as adjusted for seasonal variation by THE ANNALIST, the all-time high record for production was even more closely approached in April, 1939, when the seasonally adjusted daily average reached 395,300,000 kilowatt-hours, as compared with 396,300,000 kilowatt-hours in August, 1937.

The 1937-38 business depression, resulting in a temporary leveling-off in the total demand for electricity, was a period in which less was heard of the imminent danger of a so-called power shortage. In the meantime, although the industry's expenditures for new construction remained at a level which some observers consider subnormal, the industry's total effective capacity (aside from the Federal power projects, some of which are obviously white elephants) continued to expand. At the end of 1938, on the basis of revised figures which may now be used in place of the preliminary figures given in Table III at page 126 of THE ANNALIST of Jan. 25, 1939, the average generating capacity in 1938 was 35,845,400 kilowatts,

TABLE II. QUARTERLY OPERATING REVENUES AND NET INCOME OF ALL OPERATING COMPANIES
(Millions of Dollars)

	Total Operating Revenues	Net Income	Percentage of Net Income To Gross
1936.	626	124	20.5
First quarter.....	577	104	18.0
Second quarter.....	585	107	18.3
Third quarter.....	627	130	20.7
Fourth quarter.....	646	137	21.2
1937.	619	120	19.4
First quarter.....	618	106	17.2
Second quarter.....	618	106	17.2
Third quarter.....	649	122	18.8
Fourth quarter.....	644	128	19.6
1938.	597	101	16.9
First quarter.....	613	101	16.5
Second quarter.....	637	126	19.2
Third quarter.....	675	136	20.1
Fourth quarter.....			

as against 34,610,000 kilowatts in 1937; the industry produced 3,077 kwh. per kilowatt, as against 3,328 kwh. in 1937. And at the end of 1938 the capacity amounted to 36,330,380 kilowatts, as against 34,960,321 kilowatts at the end of 1937; this was the largest gain in capacity in any year since 1930, when the industry overexpanded at the request of President Hoo-

Table I. Composite Income Statement of Electric Light & Power (Operating) Companies

(All Companies* Reported in Moody's Manual of Public Utilities, 1938 Ed.)

	1938 (Estimated)			1937 (Actual)			1936 (Actual)		
	Total (Thousand \$)	% Opg. Revs.	% Change	Total (Thousand \$)	% Opg. Revs.	% Change	Total (Thousand \$)	% Opg. Revs.	% Change
Electric revenues	2,110,000	84.0	- 0.7	2,125,500	84.0		2,000,500	83.6	
Other revenues	401,500	16.0	- 1.2	406,500	16.0		393,000	16.4	
Total operating revenues	2,511,500	100.0	- 0.8	2,532,000	100.0		2,393,500	100.0	
Operating expenses	1,117,500	44.5	- 1.2	1,131,000	44.7		1,064,000	44.5	
Taxes	377,500	15.0	+ 3.2	365,500	14.4		322,500	13.4	
Retirements (depreciation)	262,500	10.4	+ 3.1	254,500	10.1		232,000	9.7	
Total deductions	1,757,500	69.9	+ 0.4	1,751,000	69.2		1,618,500	67.6	
Operating income	754,000	30.1	- 3.4	781,000	30.8		775,000	32.4	
Non-operating income	20,000	0.8	-21.6	25,500	1.0		28,000	1.2	
Total income	774,000	30.9	- 3.8	806,500	31.8		803,000	33.6	
Interest, amortization, etc.	320,000	12.8	- 0.3	321,000	12.7		337,500	14.1	
Net income	454,000	18.1	- 6.2	485,500	19.1		465,500	19.5	
Dividends, preferred	134,000	5.3	- 2.9	138,000	5.4		132,000	5.5	
Balance for common and surplus	320,000	12.8	- 7.5	347,500	13.7		333,500	14.0	

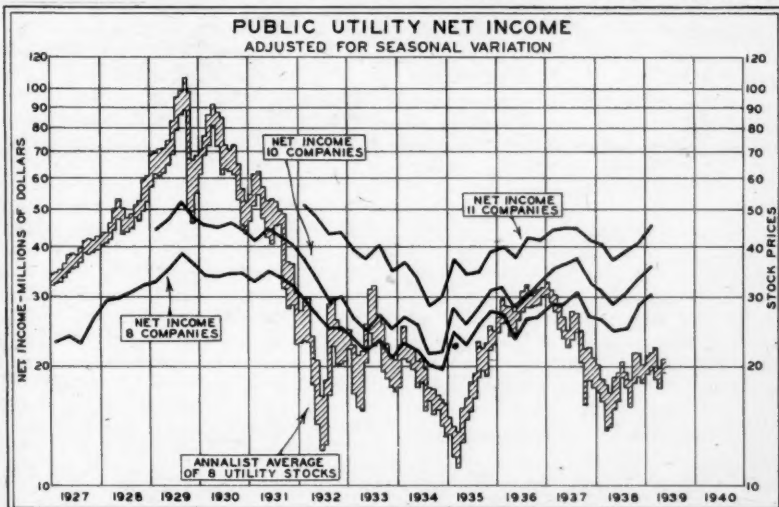
*Including "combination" companies supplying gas, water, traction and other services in addition to electricity.

ver in his patriotic but ill-judged effort to prevent unemployment.

The threat of war, has recently been seized upon by the public ownership crowd as an excuse for demanding a further increase in power facilities. But this effort to put the Federal Government still further into the power industry has apparently backfired. Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, who originally and quite naturally included electric power facilities among the things that needed to be taken into consideration in any plan for general industrial preparedness, evidently was none too well pleased with the idea of his national defense plans be-

In order that this great resource may be utilized by the people of the State of New York, the Authority is presenting to the Federal Power Commission a comprehensive plan for the development of this resource so that its utilization may be State-wide, beneficial to all classes of consumers, industrial and domestic, and productive of vastly greater power than is now being created.

The amount budgeted for new construction in 1939 by the power and light industry, though far in excess of annual construction expenditures in 1936 and prior depression years, was slightly less than actual expenditures in 1938. It was \$473,000,000, as against \$482,000,000 in 1938 and \$455,000,000 in 1937. A large gain in



ing used by the public ownership crowd as an excuse for a bigger and better duplication of existing power facilities.

Nothing has been heard recently, at any rate, of the gigantic program of cooperation of the Federal Government with the private utilities which was to result in a billion-dollar increase in new construction, or thereabouts. That some of the protagonists of public ownership have not taken the idea very seriously is suggested by the following excerpt from the eighth annual report of the Power Authority of the State of New York with reference to certain hearings before the Federal Power Commission:

The Power Authority is contending that the Niagara Falls Power Company has violated its license and that its relations with the Aluminum Company are in restraint of trade. The Authority is demonstrating that the Power Company has developed Niagara to a very inadequate extent, and that the Company's claims are in conflict with the public interest in remedying this situation, and with the State's policy as embodied in the Power Authority Act.

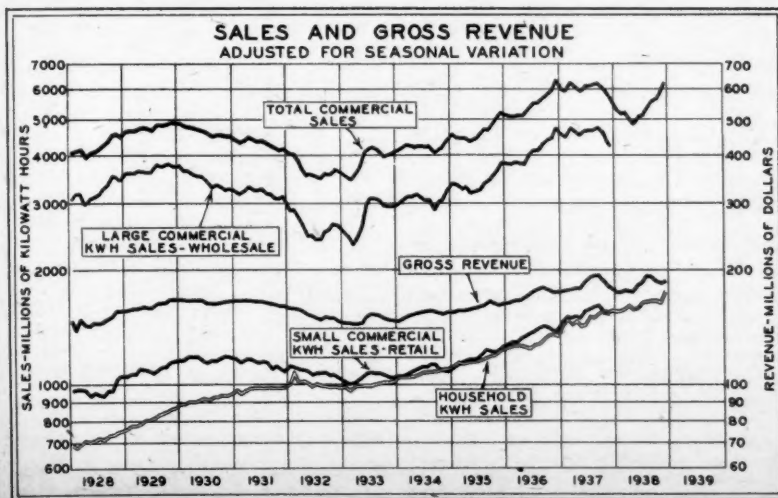
The Power Authority is recommending to the Federal Power Commission, not only that the Niagara Falls Power Company's application for the 275 [additional] cubic feet per second be denied, but that its present license for use of the Falls be revoked.

productive capacity was nevertheless achieved last year. In 1930, when expenditures amounted to \$919,000,000, capacity increased 1,026,987 kilowatts. In 1938, when expenditures amounted to \$482,000,000, capacity increased 1,370,059 kilowatts.

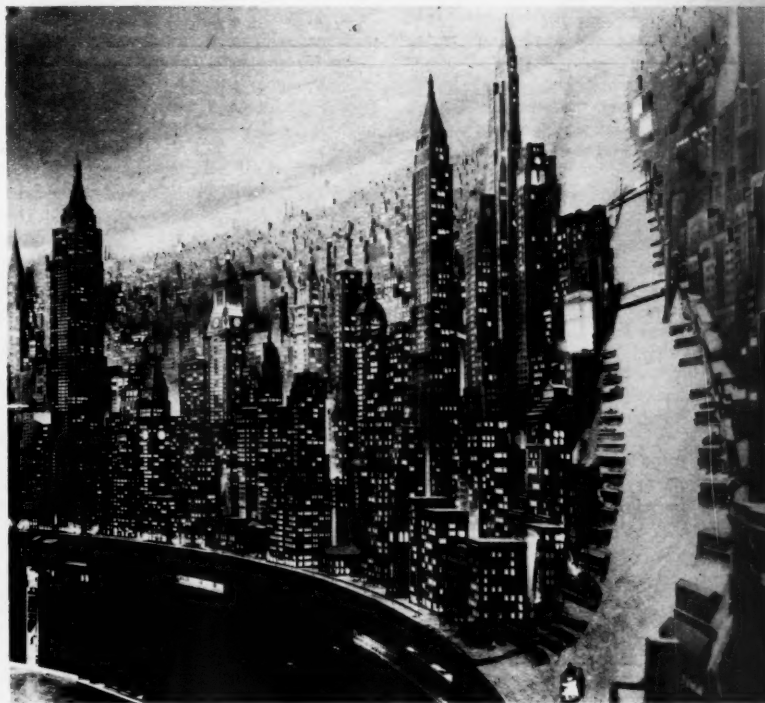
This is a striking illustration of the way in which scientific improvements have increased the efficiency of steam-generating equipment. It is a tribute to the wisdom of the founding fathers of the power and light industry, who in a great many instances built power houses large enough so that additional generating equipment can now be installed without additional housing facilities, often without the need for acquiring a single square foot of real estate.

The policies of the Federal Government and of some State commissions in continually driving down rates have undoubtedly accelerated the development of more efficient machinery. Under conditions of greater freedom from governmental restraints, however, these scientific advances would make it possible for the power industry to replace obsolete equipment on an even larger scale, thereby

Continued on Page 804



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Political and Economic Factors in the Slackening of the Federal Power Program

WASHINGTON.

THROUGH the past year the government power program has slackened. Adverse political factors and the economic pressure for placing Federal funds in other channels have retarded the construction phases. Regulation, moving with the slowness inherent in judicial procedure, has barely begun to grapple with its complex problems. No new legislation overhangs the industry. The Seventy-sixth Congress has done no more than to continue the predetermined work in the Tennessee Valley and in the Northwest, where socialization of power has farthest advanced.

The industry, too, has been held back, owing to the difficulty in securing capital, which has been frightened away by the Federal program. Yet there is more optimism in utility circles than was apparent a year ago. It is doubted that government construction will resume the frantic pace of the earlier phases of the New Deal. The possibility of a new Administration which may give some legislative relief, or at least of a more conservative Congress which will reject further drastic proposals, leads to the attitude that 1939 and 1940 are simply years to be lived through with the hope of better times to come.

But the left-wing New Dealers see the same picture. While they are still hopeful of winning the election, they are disposed to take no chances; to consolidate their gains; to grasp full control of the agencies they have brought into being; and, if possible, to start a new wave of public power development and crack-down regulation. Will they meet with any success or will the program be held to its present tempo? That is an important question in the utility outlook today. The next few weeks may mark a turning point. Our belief is that the public power bloc will make further efforts in several directions but that their success at this time will be limited. Yet they are strongly organized, and it is never safe to underestimate their political resourcefulness.

Factors Retarding Federal Program

The adverse factors which the public power bloc has been facing were discussed in THE ANNALIST of June 3, 1938. In addition to the recession, the need for placing Federal funds where they would do the most good for unemployment and farm relief, the increasing outspokenness—if not the complete independence—of Congress, has made government power policies no longer immune to sharp criticism. Growing economy sentiment has influenced this trend. The threat of the Congressional investigation of TVA, now removed, tended to put a damper on the Federal power publicity. The Barkley pledge that competing facilities would not be built until a fair offer had been made to buy private properties further restrained expansion, especially as to PWA.

Also tending toward moderation is the fact that the Federal programs have reached a point where it is advantageous to seek the cooperation of the utilities rather than to deadlock progress for a time by fighting it out. Operating projects can find a quicker market for their surplus capacity by interconnections with private power companies and with big industries than by the slow process of building Federal lines and gradually stealing the market through price competition. Regulatory agencies likewise can advance their aims by seeking voluntary compliance rather than snarl themselves in litigation which would keep them at a standstill for months or years.

Another limitation is the necessity of

Federal Power Program

By KENDALL K. HOYT

making some show of conciliation. The New Deal cannot afford to appear as retarding business recovery. The potential volume of power-company construction which could go forward has occasioned widespread newspaper comment from time to time. Some show of conciliation and a willingness to encourage private expenditures for expansion, therefore, are politically necessary while the factors which keep private funds from flowing are less obvious to the people.

Power Policy Retards Recovery

The heavy toll of the Federal power program on recovery may be traced in the destruction of utility stock values since 1933, as shown in the accompanying chart. While the situation has somewhat improved, there can be no question that the stocks of most power companies, even if remote from areas of direct Federal competition, are still held at depressed levels by the program. This is a loss largely borne by the rank and file of the people who once bought utility securities as

among the safest ways of investing their savings.

One of the most serious results is the inability of the utilities to get "equity money." A four-year survey by SEC, covering the years 1935 through 1938, shows that out of \$4,079,000,000 in utility securities issued in this period, \$3,415,000,000 was in bonds and only \$8,970,000 in common stocks. Less than \$1,000,000 worth of common stocks have been issued since 1935 and none at all since the middle of 1937, more than two years ago. Many of the bond issues were for refunding rather than to supply new capital.

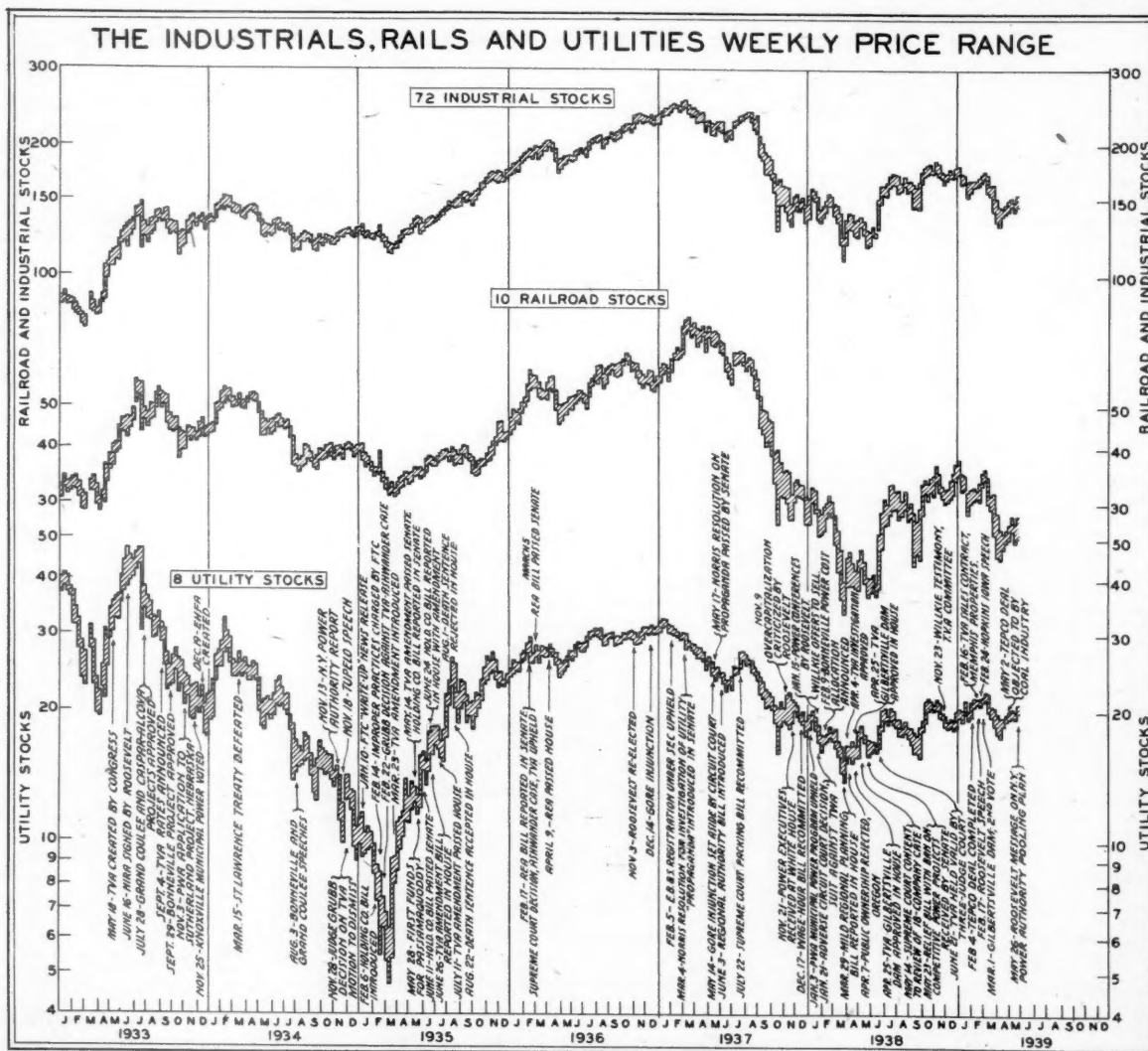
Since the power companies are obliged to finance their meager amount of new construction from the proceeds of bond issues and from current revenues, development work has lagged. A sudden upturn in business might cause a shortage of power in some areas. This would, forthwith, be blamed on the failure of private enterprise and would be a strong argument for more public projects. For a short time after the Hopkins "business

appeasement" speech there was some faint prospect that utility financing might be resumed through issuance of preferred stock and even a little common, as well as bonds. But this hope was soon blasted when it appeared that the left-wing New Dealers still were in control.

Left-Wing Power Plans

While the left-wingers have made few overt moves on the power front, one ambitious plan has been in preparation, although there are doubts that it will be tried at this session of Congress. The plan, as reported in THE ANNALIST of May 3, is to build a superpower network of transmission lines and generating plants connecting industrial areas throughout the Eastern half of the United States. The ascribed reason is national defense, which would make it possible to build Federal steam plants otherwise of doubtful constitutionality. The lack of stand-by steam plants has been a serious flaw in the government hydro program.

The left-wingers tried to foist this plan upon the National Power Defense Committee set up last Fall to study the possible needs for interconnections to prevent interruptions or shortages in power service in wartime. Under the chairmanship of Colonel Louis Johnson, assistant sec-



Influence of the Federal Power Program on Security Values

- 1932—Power stocks recovering and in good position as compared with other stocks.
- 1933—TVA and other programs start downward reaction.
- 1934—Reaction continues as Federal program expands.
- 1935—Holding Company Bill forces power stocks to deep low. Hopes that "death sentence" will fail of enactment or will prove unconstitutional bring upward trend shaken by adoption of sentence.
- 1936—Election year. Little said about power. With this respite power stocks follow market trends but do not regain levels reached before Federal program.
- 1937—Further decline through fear of Regional Authority Bill and other Federal action. Unfavorable earnings outlook due to rising costs, taxes and drop in demand makes power stocks fall with recession trend.
- 1938—After unfavorable court decisions early in year, the outlook for less Federal aggression becomes more hopeful.
- 1939—Slackening of Federal program lessens the depressant effect but many power stocks are still at low levels in relation to earnings.

retary of war, this group enlisted utility cooperation in an effort to develop an honest national defense program. The majority of the committee decisively rejected the left-wing scheme to make national defense a vehicle for further destruction of private ownership.

The New Dealers then decided to push for a \$600,000,000 public works fund for their plan. It is possible that premature publicity has killed it for some time. Yet, the likely passage of a new PWA authorization and the proposed creation of a public works finance corporation are to be watched in this regard and also with respect to further municipal and hydro projects. Senator Byrnes's proposal to increase the Federal grant on PWA work to two-thirds of project cost, from the present 45 per cent, would revive some projects not feasible from the municipal viewpoint on the present basis.

A recent development is the President's transmittal to Congress of the report of the New York Power Authority recommending the principle of pooling public and private power as a means toward lower rates. Although utility leaders have repeatedly urged pooling, first in the TVA area and later in the Northwest, the Administration has not seen fit to take practical steps to this end.

One point on which little has been said of late, but which is likely to reappear, is the return to the "prudent investment" theory of valuation. Court cases are under way, but it is questionable whether any current ones will result in a clear test, leading to a possible reversal of the Supreme Court's former stand. Just now, a shift from reproduction cost to prudent investment would make comparatively little difference, but the industry fears that in event of inflation the equity of its security holders would be wiped out if the change were made.

Securities Commission

Enforcement of the Holding Company Act by the Securities and Exchange Commission has made haste slowly. After the Bond and Share case was lost in the Supreme Court early last year and the registration features of the act were thus upheld, both sides were weary of litigation. Although an eventual test of Section 11, the "death sentence," is in prospect, it seemed expedient to see how far the utilities would go toward voluntary compliance before plunging into court actions again.

So SEC Chairman Douglas called for the submission of voluntary plans by the holding companies by the end of 1938. Although some of the plans were rather vague, they went farther on the whole than might have been expected in showing what the industry was willing to do toward putting its own financial house in order. For the past several months, the commission staff has been studying the plans in detail to map further action. Section 11 has not been invoked as yet, except in the case of one company in receivership, where it was deemed best for security holders to determine what was to be done under the act rather than wait until the reorganization has been completed.

Little has yet been done toward the full geographical integration of holding companies which is the final aim of the act. But progress has been made in the simplification of financial structures as a preliminary step. Holding-company heads have been advised that further planning is now in order and a series of conferences with SEC soon will be held.

The left-wing New Dealers have not been satisfied with results and would prefer crack-down methods. Thus far, the balance of power within the commission has prevented extreme measures. After Chairman Douglas went to the Supreme Court, the four remaining members were divided two against two as to general

policy. Appointment of Henderson as member, with Frank as chairman and Elcher voting with them, gives the New Deal a majority. The middle-ground members, Healy and Mathews, can be outvoted. Yet their presence is a check upon the extremists. Judge Healy, who headed the FTC power investigation beginning in 1927, takes a special interest in utility phases of the commission's work. He is an old-line liberal rather than a conservative.

Personnel changes within the ranks of SEC may have a bearing on future policy. Present head of the utilities division is C. Roy Smith, who has taken a fair and judicial stand but is resigning at the end of this month. The degree of radicalism of his successor will be an index as to what to expect from now on.

Indicative of how SEC may use its powers is the case of the Missouri company charged with making contributions to local politicians. Although the company is in good financial condition and the case seems more a matter for State than Federal action, New Dealers in SEC have spent a quarter of a million dollars on a detailed probe apparently directed toward sensational publicity. Halted by an injunction suit, however, the inquiry will be non-public for a time by agreement with the company.

Federal Power Commission

The Federal Power Commission, whose functions have been expanding, has been busying itself in a multitude of cases and investigations. Elimination of interlocking directorates under the Holding Company Act has been a complicated chore. Some thousands of individuals were involved in overlapping jobs and nearly a thousand applications for exemption were filed. Examinations and approval of property sales to TVA and new duties under the Natural Gas Act of 1938 as well as extensive studies for the National Power Defense Committee have required much staff work.

Surveys include the compilation of financial data for all power companies in the United States, recently completed; the elaboration of production data, the compilation of which has been taken over by FPC from the Geological Survey; an electric rate book covering actual rate schedules throughout the country; power possibilities at government flood-control dams; and unlicensed water power developments throughout the United States.

The commission has shown a tendency to issue reports and statements somewhat of a harassing nature. A recent comparison between private and municipal rates, for example, was subject to criticism as misleading. Other forays are expected from FPC in whose work interest has been taken of late by Benjamin V. Cohen, White House adviser and co-author of the Holding Company Act.

The commission is not wholly united on a drastic policy. As in the case of SEC before the Henderson appointment, the chairmanship is vacant and the four present members are not fully agreed. There is no evidence, however, of the violent differences of opinion which exist within SEC. FPC really has a chairman in McNinch, who still holds the title, although he has long been serving as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, in which post he was put by the President to do a housecleaning job which remains to be done. He is not expected to go back to FPC. Meanwhile Commissioners Scott and Manly are considered somewhat to the left of Seavey and Draper.

One move which has occasioned considerable comment is the commission's probing into the affairs of Niagara-Hudson. The approval of the use at Niagara of additional water which the company had been running through its turbines, beyond its quota, normally would have been

a routine affair. But it was made the means of a detailed study of the company's financing and rate policies. Observers have been wondering whether New Dealers want to set out toward government recapture of Niagara to tie in with the St. Lawrence seaway scheme which the President again is seeking to push forward toward a treaty with Canada. Recent events, however, may alter the approach on the Niagara case.

Tennessee Valley Authority

As of a year ago, TVA was facing a joint Congressional committee investigation precipitated by charges made by the ousted chairman, Dr. A. E. Morgan. For a time it appeared that the probe, without revealing actual malfeasance in office, would shed some light upon the economic unsoundness of the entire multiple-purpose development of the Tennessee River sys-

tem. But after a brave start, certain of the committee members were called to the White House and thereafter there was a change in the tone of the investigation.

It ended in a voluminous report which was mostly whitewash. Even the "rubber yardstick" rate structure of TVA was upheld as fair, although the Republican members of the committee turned in a caustic minority report with opposite findings. New Deal members of the committee have prospered. Congressman Mead became a Senator. Counsel Biddle was made a Federal judge. Ex-Senator Brown of New Hampshire was appointed Controller General.

Efforts to turn the probe upon the private power companies, however, were a failure when Wendell L. Willkie, president of Commonwealth and Southern, stole the show and was far too nimble-witted on the witness stand for the over-



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struments for sending and receiving sound and sight through the air... have grown out of the research work carried on year after year by radio scientists. Radio without research would be like a well without a spring. Each year brings to radio new services, new devices, new improvements that have originated in the RCA Laboratories... the world's largest organization devoted to every phase of radio research. That is one reason why the three letters... R C A... are often called "The Symbol of the Radio Age"... See exhibit of all RCA services—including Television—in

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confident Biddle to make any sort of case. The investigation had its effect in casting a cloud over the government power program for many months and doubtless retarding the advance of the public power bloc.

TVA has been successful this year in getting funds from Congress. Just as in 1938, the House cut its appropriations for the starting of new dams, especially for the \$112,000,000 Gilbertsville project, which will create an inland sea near the junction of the Tennessee River with the Ohio. But the Senate restored these items and the House backed down.

Nine out of ten of the major dams which TVA proposes have been authorized by Congress. Four, including the wartime Wilson Dam, are finished. Three are nearing completion. Gilbertsville is starting. Preliminary work is under way at Watts Bar. Only the Coulter Shoals Dam, at the top of the navigation ladder near Knoxville, awaits Congressional sanction. TVA appropriations thus far total \$231,000,000, plus \$39,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. The present estimate of the total program cost is slightly under \$500,000,000. Thus the Authority is well on the way to completion of its series of dams for power, flood control and navigation.

The emphasis may appear to be more toward phases other than power. The appointment of former Senator Pope of Idaho to the board and the reappointment of H. A. Morgan makes toward a majority interest in agricultural and fertilizer phases, while Lilienthal, the third member, specializes in power. Even though the alleged shortage of phosphate reserves and of manufacturing capacity has proved a myth, there is a disposition to push the demonstrational fertilizer program. While the fertilizer interests are not pleased, the utilities are not averse to the use of power for chemical purposes rather than for sales in competition with private plants.

TVA Acquisitions

Squeezing out of private companies from the Tennessee Valley area, however, appears inevitable. Instead of working out pooling plans, as recommended by the utilities, TVA has turned to the policy of purchasing private power properties in its region at prices which might have been lower, although they have doubtless been scaled down by the threat of public competition. The Knoxville properties of the Tennessee Public Service Company were sold for \$8,300,000 and the Memphis properties of the Memphis Power and Light Company for \$17,300,000. The funds were mainly put up by the municipalities, Knoxville being financed by a loan from RFC. TVA now serves thirty-seven municipalities, twenty-nine rural power cooperatives and also eight power districts, the latter temporarily. This does not include the TEPCO area.

The biggest acquisition is the pending sale of properties of the Tennessee Electric Power Company, a Commonwealth and Southern subsidiary, at a total cost of \$78,600,000, of which TVA is to put up \$44,000,000. But the contract expires June 20 and the sale awaits the untangling of a Congressional situation. Legislation is required in order that TVA may draw upon its \$100,000,000 authorization for issuance of bonds for its part of the purchase. The Senate passed an authorization bill sponsored by Senator Norris and, last week, passed the measure again as a rider on a House-approved bill to increase the present limit on issuance of long-term Federal bonds.

House action on the Norris bill has been delayed by long hearings before the Military Affairs Committee. Last year's chairman was Lister Hill of Alabama, a New Dealer and co-sponsor of the original TVA Act. But on Hill's elevation to the Senate the chairmanship was taken by Andrew Jackson May, an outspoken critic of TVA.

May has been hearing coal witnesses who point to the displacement of fuel power by water power as leading to unemployment in the mines and on the railroads. Local citizens also have been heard on proposals for TVA to compensate the States and subdivisions for tax losses, estimated at upward of \$3,500,000 in Tennessee owing to the TVA program.

If the House makes substantial amendments, the Senate is likely to pigeonhole the bill. Thus the TEPCO deal would fall through and the likely outcome would be the resumption of destructive competition.

Little New Construction

Aside from TVA little new construction has been launched during the past year. Work continues on the major dams, started by PWA and relief funds without direct sanction by Congress. But the public power bloc has made little headway as to additional projects. Although the Flood Control Bill was amended last year to provide for 100 per cent Federal participation and control of power features, the government ownership advocates have been unable to take much advantage of this authority. Incidentally, approval by the army engineers, known to be conservative on power matters, is required for the installation of penstocks in flood control dams.

Similarly the Rivers and Harbors Authorization Bill contains no significant projects in its present form. The House deleted some of the power items, including Enfield Dam, which would have been the beginning of a Connecticut River Authority. In Senate committee efforts are being made to reinstate the Umatilla Dam, on the Columbia River next above Bonneville. But overcapacity due to Bonneville and Grand Coulee already is so great that more generating facilities would not much matter. If Umatilla is built it is doubted that generators would be installed for a good many years.

Further development of the Bonneville program has been in progress. The death of Administrator J. D. Ross and the bringing of new men into control has given the Northwestern program a somewhat more leftist cast. To bring the rates at Boulder Dam down to the low level set at Bonneville, legislation was not acted upon last year. But a new bill has been filed recently. This would impair the prospects for amortizing Boulder Dam on the prearranged plan for power revenues which were materializing. In the Federal reclamation program, increases approved by Congress this year were of relatively little power interest. In most instances where incidental power is developed with reclamation, much of the energy is used for water pumping or else the projects are too far from a market to be seriously competitive with established utilities.

The municipal power program of PWA is now tapering off. Little money was supplied from the public works program authorized under the spend-lend bill of a year ago. The Barkley pledge in lieu of the Maloney amendment, providing that competing Federal works would not be built until a fair offer to buy private properties had been made and rejected, has been a deterrent. Earlier last year, the upholding of the program by the Supreme Court resulted in releasing some \$100,000,000 of projects which had been under injunction. But some of these jobs proved no longer feasible and failed to go forward while a few are still involved in local litigation. The total WPA-municipal program finished or under way to date involves \$148,000,000 for new electric systems, \$51,000,000 for additions to existing electric systems, and \$6,000,000 for transmission lines additional to the above. Little more can be done until a new public works program is authorized by Congress and then power projects, for which hundreds of applications are in the dor-

mant file, will have to compete for funds with thousands of other projects which make up the PWA backlog.

Rural Electrification Program

The program of the Rural Electrification Administration has made rapid strides in the last year after a comparatively slow period of preparation through the previous three years of line building. Funds thus far made available to REA total \$235 million, of which \$223 million has been earmarked to projects and \$118 million spent. The program is further advanced than the expenditure figure would indicate, since payments are not made until projects are completed. The earmarked projects call for building 225,000 miles of line in forty-four States. Of the 612 projects, of which twenty-four are generation rather than distribution jobs, 384 have been energized wholly or in part. Thus far, 107,000 miles of line have been energized.

Planned mainly to bring central station power into the farm areas, REA has offered comparatively little direct competition with the private utilities; on the contrary, it is carrying much privately generated power into regions which otherwise would be without service. Average number of customers per mile of line is slightly over three as against five for the private companies. This thinness of territory has raised some doubts that the projects will pay out. The government finances the work in loans secured mainly by the lines and by farmers' contracts to buy service. But there is a tendency for subscribers, after having been signed up by super-salesmanship, to back out. Doubts are expressed as to the managerial ability of farm cooperatives to maintain the lines which, in some cases, are said to show faulty engineering.

Storm losses thus far reported, however, are small. It is early yet to make an accurate test as to financial soundness. Under the government reorganization plan, REA will cease to be an independent agency on July 1 and will be transferred to the Department of Agriculture. This connection with the department, with its experts in every rural region, should aid in conserving the Federal investment by supplementing the conscientious efforts which the Washington staff of REA have made to that end.

REA serves approximately 700,000 consumers of whom 86 per cent are farmers. Since there are still 5,400,000 farmers without service, which involves an average cost of \$300 per farm, it is not to be expected that the entire nation will be electrified any time soon. Nor is 100 per cent coverage the aim of REA. It is now realized that a ten-year program of gradual development is better than an attempt to do too much at once. Last year, Congress gave REA \$140 million, which was beyond the actual needs of the program. With farm bloc and power bloc support, it has been easy to get funds.

For the fiscal year 1940, the REA appropriation is \$40 million in addition to the sums above mentioned. Current applications total about \$50 million, but experience indicates that a large number will be found lacking in one respect or another so as not to be available for early financing.

While projects are spread widely throughout the country, the bulk of the program is concentrated in the Midwestern farm area and in the Cotton Belt. Political placement of projects was suspected in some areas in last year's election. The number of farm families possessing radios has increased to 69 per cent and the radio is considered an important propaganda medium by the Administration.

Financing of electric appliance sales by the Electric Home and Farm Authority is at the largest volume of record. First

organized by TVA as an adjunct to its rural electrification program, the EHFA is now a subsidiary of RFC and will be merged under the new Federal Loan Agency by reorganization order No. 1. The capital stock of \$850,000 is government-owned and funds for the program are borrowed from banks on short-term notes at regular commercial paper rates. Some 83,000 contracts with electrical dealers totaling \$8,460,000, are outstanding. The outstanding loans total \$6,770,000. Contracts paid in full amount to \$9,100,000.

The Authority's program, centering in the Midwest, Southeast and Pacific Coast areas, involves cooperation with 329 utility companies in thirty-three States. Private utility companies, REA, TVA, municipal plants, and wholesale associations in the Southeast are working with the EHFA. Products of 235 electrical manufacturers, approved by the Authority, are distributed through nearly 3,000 retail appliance concerns. More than 133,000 appliances have been sold, including 60,000 refrigerators, 24,000 washers, 22,000 ranges, and also radios, water heaters, ironers and miscellaneous items, such as made on the installment plan via the regular electric bills of the power companies. The heaviest sales' season, from April through August, is in progress with preliminary returns for May the highest for any month of the program.

No New Menace Seen in Program

The foregoing review, section by section, fails to indicate any factors in the going programs which offer a new menace to the private power companies. The completion of projects and the continuance of regulatory policies will impinge upon companies here and there. But these matters were known a year ago and the intervening twelve months has made toward an improved outlook in almost all of the Federal programs, as concerns the immediate effect upon private enterprise. If earlier trends are followed and power is again soft-pedaled during the 1940 election year, a further improvement may be noted. So there is definite hope that the advance of government control has been checked for a time, though, in long-range terms, the battle between private and public ownership seems destined to continue for many years.

CASES ON PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

By Irlton M. Barnes

This is a by-product of eight years' experience in the case method of teaching public utility regulation to undergraduates majoring in economics. The cases have been selected and edited in the belief that training students to think and to analyze problems independently can be more readily accomplished by a consideration of economic problems in their actual setting. An attempt has been made to include verbatim all of the essential parts of each case in order that the student may both criticize the reasoning of the court or commission and weigh the wisdom of its conclusions. Dissenting opinions are presented or different points of view are developed through other decisions on the same subject. The selected cases are divided about equally between the opinions of the United States Supreme Court and the decisions of lower courts and commissions.

An introductory note at the beginning of each chapter presents the nature of the regulatory problems and their relation to other phases of utility regulation. These notes are intended to give a measure of coherence to the book and to enable the student to approach the following cases with a more intelligent understanding of their significance. No attempt is made to summarize the decisions or to interpret them. (F. S. Crofts & Co., 41 Union Square West, New York, \$7.)

Electric Equipment Sales Show Considerable Revival From Depression of 1938

By LA RUE APPLIGATE

JUNE quarter sales of the electrical equipment industry promise to be the largest of any three months' period since the end of 1937. Should volume expand faster than is expected in the next few weeks, total sales might reach the best level since the third quarter of 1937, or only slightly under the post-depression peak.

Based on numerous trade reports, total sales in the current quarter will approximate \$225,000,000,* a jump of 25 per cent as compared with an estimated \$180,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year. Sales in the final three months of 1937 were about \$250,000,000.

June quarter sales, moreover, will represent the fourth consecutive increase, since they will be 25 per cent above those in the first quarter of this year. Normally there is a slight seasonal rise between the first and second quarter of each year, but current volume is far outstripping the seasonal pattern.

The good increase in current sales is largely because of a sharp rise in appliance sales. Heavy electrical equipment sales—such as motors, generators, transmission apparatus and the like—are running ahead of a year ago but the percentage increases, in most cases, are not as great as in the appliance division.

Bookings Large

Equally striking is the large volume of incoming orders. The Survey of Current Business reports that first-quarter booking of seventy-eight manufacturers were \$197,654,000, the largest for any three months' period since the September quarter of 1937 and a jump of 28 per cent as compared with the corresponding months of 1938. March quarter bookings were 23 per cent larger than those in the December period as compared with usual seasonal rise of less than 6 per cent.

Bookings by these same manufacturers in the current quarter are expected to show another rise, although the percentage gain as compared with a year ago may be smaller. The current rate of incoming orders is most heartening to the industry, especially since the current trend is upward, whereas a year ago it was sharply down.

TABLE I. ORDERS BOOKED BY 78 MANUFACTURERS (Thousands)

	Total	% Chge. From Prev. Yr.
1936.		
March quarter	\$153,452	+25.9
June quarter	190,598	+43.3
September quarter	191,319	+33.7
December quarter	228,062	+63.9
1937.		
March quarter	271,064	+76.7
June quarter	260,836	+36.8
September quarter	215,964	+12.9
December quarter	182,306	-20.1
1938.		
March quarter	154,154	-43.2
June quarter	157,315	-39.7
September quarter	158,959	-27.4
December quarter	160,374	-12.0
1939.		
March quarter	197,654	+28.2
June quarter*	200,000	+27.1

Table I gives bookings of seventy-eight manufacturers by quarters since 1936, together with the percentage change as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. It is noteworthy that the percentage increase in the first quarter of this year was the largest since the three months ended June 30, 1937.

*These figures do not cover the entire electrical equipment industry, such data being virtually impossible to obtain because of the many items falling within the term "electrical equipment." They are sufficiently inclusive, however, to give an excellent cross-section of the entire industry.

On the accompanying chart are shown bookings of seventy-eight manufacturers and the combined quarterly sales of General Electric and Westinghouse, both series being adjusted for seasonal variation. The recent sharp slump in the ratio of GE-Westinghouse sales to total bookings need cause no alarm, since these two companies always better their competitive position during periods of poor business and lose ground during periods of improving business. In depression years, of course, the huge resources of the large companies enable them to push sales aggressively, whereas the small companies must wait for better times or face the sheriff if their promotions fail.

Utility Buying Small

The private utility industry still holds the key to the electrical equipment business, although the industry is not as dependent upon utility purchases as was the case ten years ago. Because of the anti-utility attitude of the New Deal, electrical equipment purchases by the utility industry have been below normal ever since 1931.

Last year utility expenditures for new construction totaled \$482,000,000, the largest since 1931, but only a little more than one-half the 1930 figure. Last year's buying was about 6 per cent larger than in 1937. Utility budgets for 1939, according to the Edison Electric Institute, call for expenditures of about \$435,000,000, the smallest since 1936.

In the past six years utility expenditures for new construction have averaged only \$280,000,000 a year. In the six years ended 1930 they averaged \$820,000,000 a year. These figures tell in vivid fashion what the New Deal has done to America's private utility industry. This drastic decline in utility purchases, moreover, has occurred in the face of an ever-mounting output curve.

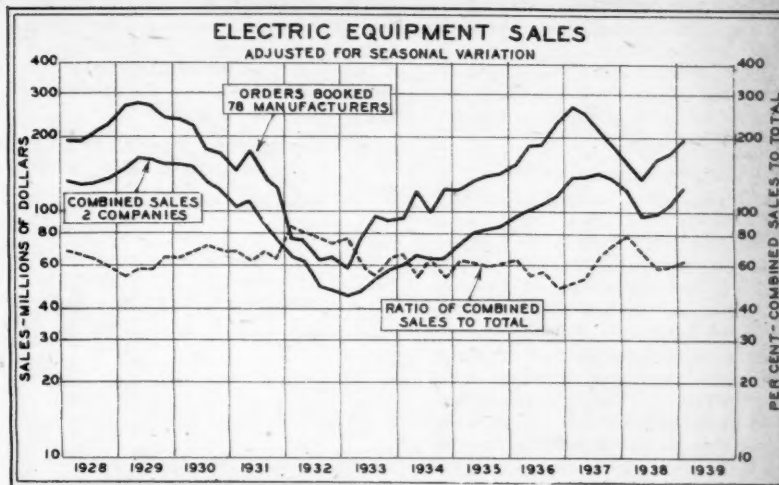
\$2,500,000,000 Backlog?

This decided lag in utility buying has built up a potential backlog estimated as high as \$2,500,000,000 by some observers. In the last year certain government officials have said a great deal about "peace" with the utilities. They have said much—but done nothing.

Under present circumstances it is not logical to expect any immediate increase in public utility purchases of electrical equipment. Any change in the political set-up in Washington would probably bring about a flood of orders. But until that change actually takes place such orders will remain subnormal.

In the event of better business, General Electric and Westinghouse would benefit substantially since they are the largest manufacturers of generating machinery, transmission equipment and the like. Allis-Chalmers, also a large farm machinery producer, would likewise benefit as the third largest maker of heavy equipment. Other beneficiaries would be Anacosta Wire, Crocker-Wheeler, Cutler-Hammer, General Cable, Ohio Brass and Square D.

Earnings of almost all electrical equipment companies have shown good increases in the last five months as a direct result of much-improved sales. Westinghouse Electric, second largest manufacturer, earned \$618,000 in January, \$816,000 in February, \$922,000 in March, \$1,250,000 in April and about \$1,400,000 last month. The final two figures are our own estimates.



It is noteworthy that May profits were 130 per cent greater than those in January. A part of this gain is seasonal but most of it reflects vastly improved business. Profits of many of the smaller companies have shown even more spectacular gains, but in most cases such units were losing money a year ago, while they are now comfortably in "the black."

The sixteen companies listed in Table II showed combined earnings of \$13,917,000

in the first quarter of this year, slightly under the December period but 10 per cent larger than in the first quarter of last year. If, however, the four largest companies—Allis-Chalmers, General Electric, Radio and Westinghouse—are eliminated, first quarter profits are \$2,030,000, the highest since the third quarter of 1937 and sharply above earnings of \$651,000 in the first quarter of 1938.

The reason for the relatively slow re-



He's Carrying Quite a Load

TAXES are necessary—you couldn't run a city, state or government without them. But they do mount up.

Fact is, a considerable part of the money you pay us for telephone service goes right out in taxes.

Bell System taxes for 1938 were \$147,400,000—an increase of 56% in three years. In 1938 taxes were:

Equal to about \$550 a year per employee

Equal to \$9.50 per telephone in the Bell System

Equal to \$7.54 per share of A. T. & T. common stock

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

The Bell System cordially invites you to visit its exhibits at the New York World's Fair and the Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco.



covery in the profits of the large companies is not because present profits are poor, but because earnings in the first quarter of last year were unusually good. The large units entered 1938 with heavy unfilled orders which enabled them to maintain production and profits throughout the first quarter. The small companies had practically no unfilled orders and quickly fell into red ink.

Appliance Sales Higher

There has been a substantial improvement in sales of electrical appliances so far this year with volume in the first four months ranging from a loss of 3 per cent to gains of over 100 per cent as compared with last year. In practically all lines, peak sales—after adjustment for seasonal variation—were established in January. Sales were then in a declining trend through April. In May, however, volume turned sharply higher, with refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and portable radios leading the parade.

From the standpoint of total dollar sales, radios are the leading electrical appliance. In the first four months of this year about 1,940,000 units were sold, a gain of 17 per cent as contrasted with the corresponding months of last year. April sales, moreover, aggregated roughly 380,000 units, based on our estimates from data of Radio Retailing, the largest for that month since 1936.

TABLE II. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY PROFITS (Thousands)

Company	1938	1937	1938	1937
Air-Way Elec.	\$1	\$427	\$0.07	\$0.14
Allis-Chalmers	710	1,404	0.40	0.79
Birtman Elec.	133	84	1.00	0.61
Black & Decker	137	83	0.37	0.22
Cont. Diamond F.	17	d239	0.04	d0.52
Crosley	209	d26	0.38	d0.05
Eureka Vacuum	d27	d68	d0.12	d0.28
Formica Insul.	46	d12	0.25	d0.07
General Electric	7,373	7,076	0.26	0.25
Maytag	391	88	0.07	d0.11
Radio Corp.	1,448	1,438	0.05	0.06
Servel	836	603	0.46	0.33
Square D.	121	66	0.35	0.19
Westinghouse	2,356	2,031	0.88	0.76
Weston Elec.	53	57	0.24	0.27
White Sewing	113	42	0.07	d0.29

*Quarters ended April 30. d Deficit.

Trade reports indicate that May sales have been a disappointment to dealers. The slump that has taken place is blamed directly on the unexpected introduction of television on April 30, since many persons who wanted to buy a higher priced console model have now deferred their purchases to see what will happen to television.

The relatively new "portable" radios, which use no plug-in or aerial, however, have been selling like "hot cakes" in many localities. Phono-radio combinations are also selling fast. In fact, that division was the only one to show an increase last year, since sales totaled 352,000 units, more than five times the 1937 total.

Refrigerator Volume Better

Refrigerator sales have shown a healthy increase so far this year, although percentage changes do not mean very much because sales in the early part of 1938 were unusually poor. In the first four months of this year about 863,000 household refrigerators were sold, a gain of 14 per cent as contrasted with the corresponding period of 1938.

The trend is sharply upward, however, with May retailings estimated at 50 to 60 per cent larger than a year ago. In the New York area refrigerator sales are said to be running more than 100 per cent ahead of a year ago, although that remarkable gain can be traced to a "round-up" of iceboxes by a leading utility company.

Sales for all of 1938 were only 1,240,000 units, about one-half the 1937 total and the smallest since 1933.

Retailing of washing machines appears headed for the sixth consecutive 1,000,000-unit year. Sales in the first four months of this year, according to the Washer and Ironer Manufacturers Association, totaled 472,000 units, a gain of 38 per cent as compared with the corresponding months of last year. April sales, however, were

the smallest since last August, after adjustment for seasonal variation.

According to trade information, sales in May showed a less than seasonal decline, so that the curve on the accompanying chart should move upward. Sales for all of this year are expected to cross the 1,400,000 mark, a gain of roughly 40 per cent as compared with 1938.

differed considerably from one another, thus creating more consumer interest. One ironer, for example, had a to-and-fro movement similar to a hand iron. Still another could be folded up into a very small space, while still another used several different speeds.

Sales of washers and ironers are larger than most people realize. During the last

in the early part of this year, with January volume at almost 42,000 units, a jump of 25 per cent as compared with last year and only slightly below the all-time high record established in the early part of 1937. Since January, however, sales have fallen rather badly. The recent decline in sales is attributed in part to curtailment of advertising because sales started off so well that the dealers thought selling pressure was no longer needed.

Sales in the first four months totaled 112,000 ranges, a gain of 18 per cent as contrasted with the corresponding months of last year. May is usually the best month of the year for the range manufacturers, and trade reports indicate that there was a sufficient pick-up in sales to reverse the downward trend. Official figures are lacking.

Cleaner Sales Steady

Over a long period of years, vacuum cleaner sales have displayed more stability than any other type of electrical appliance. Last year, for example, 1,306,000 cleaners were sold, a decline of 23 per cent, as compared with the previous year and comparing quite favorably with the 1929 volume of 1,396,000 units.

So far this year vacuum cleaners have the distinction of being one of the very few appliances to show a steady increase. On a seasonally adjusted basis, sales in February were the same as in January, but slightly higher in March. Shipments in April declined somewhat, but actual retail sales continued their upward trek.

For the four months' period, however, sales are virtually unchanged, as compared with a year ago. This relatively poor comparison is due to the unusually good sales in the early part of 1938, reflecting considerable price-cutting on the part of dealers in an effort to dispose of excessive stocks.

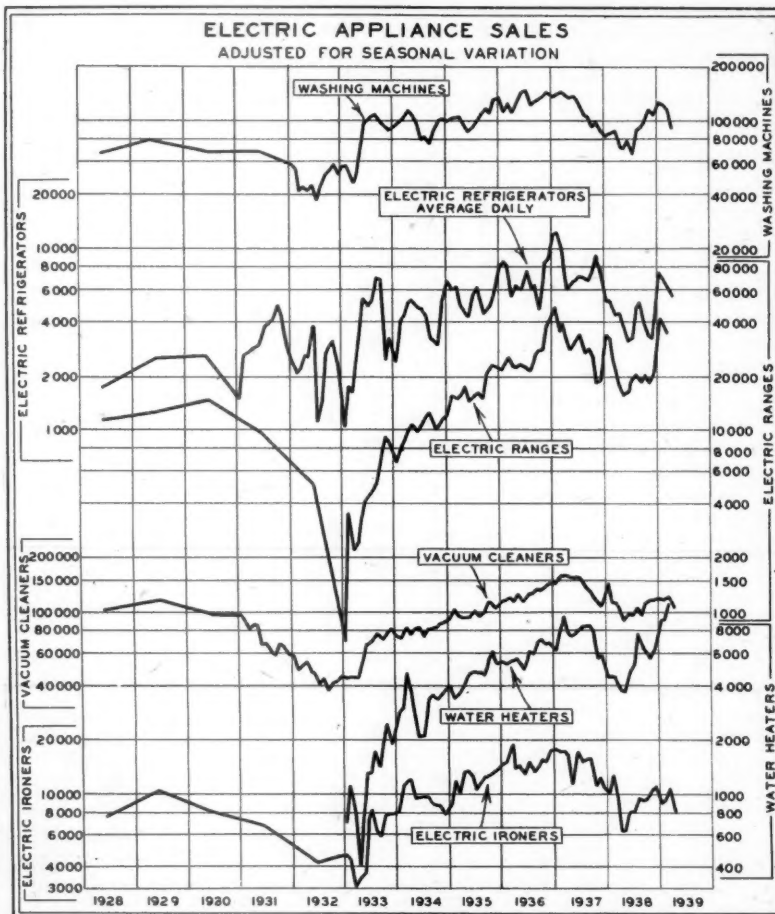
The vacuum cleaner industry is making a big effort to sell the rural market and is meeting with greater success than had been expected. A study of wired farm homes indicates that upward of 30 per cent of all farmers bought vacuum cleaners within one year after electricity was installed. With the REA and the private utilities constantly adding to the number of wired rural homes, the industry expects a substantial rural market to develop.

Monthly figures on the smaller electrical appliances are not available. Trade reports indicate, however, that sales of room coolers, attic fans and other conditioning equipment are running sharply above the levels of a year ago. Electric roasters are also doing well. Strange as it seems, automatic electric toasters sales are soaring. That appliance, incidentally, was one of the few to show a gain in 1938. Sales of clocks, fans, irons, mixers, waffle irons and a host of other electrical appliances are all above the levels of last year. One of the sensations of recent years—electric shavers—has been hit by severe price-cutting, and while unit sales are large, dollar volume is considerably below a year ago.

Water Heater Sales—Correction

The 1939 figures in the chart for water heater sales are incorrect. The revised data indicate that water heater sales were 9,200 units in January, 7,300 in February, 6,100 in March and only 4,700 units in April, all figures being adjusted for seasonal variation.

Sales in the first four months of this year were 26,000 units, a gain of 14 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of a year ago. Because the peak selling season has now passed, trade observers do not believe that water heaters will hit the 100,000 mark this year.



Sales of washers run at an unusually smooth rate, especially as compared with other electrical appliances. Trade observers attribute this to an ever-growing replacement market as well as constantly better machines at lower prices. The latest figures available indicate that almost 10,000,000 American homes wired for electricity are without washers. With this huge market still unsold, the indus-

try is sure of relatively large sales for many years to come.

Sales of electric ironers in the first four months of this year were fractionally below the corresponding period of 1938. Sales in April alone, however, were almost 30 per cent greater than a year ago. Despite the poor record thus far, most manufacturers expect to end 1939 with a substantial percentage gain as compared with last year.

The primary reason for the expected increase is the new-type ironers which were introduced at the recent national show. Contrary to other years, the 1940 ironers

five years such sales have totaled \$525,000,000. The sewing machine manufacturers have taken a new lease on life. According to trade reports, sales in the first five months of this year were "substantially better" than in the corresponding months of last year. Total volume has been aided by active participation of several manufacturers in the two Fairs as well as more up-

Table III. Electrical Appliance Sales

1928-1938 Annual Appliance Sales									
(Thousands of Units)									
Years.	Radios.	Refrigerators.	Washing Machines.		Water Heaters.		Vacuum Cleaners—		Total.
			Machines.	Ironers.	Kitchen Heaters.	Ranges.	Floor.	Hand.	
1928	3,281	535	810	92		135	1,219		1,219
1929	4,438	778	956	126		153	1,253	143	1,396
1930	3,828	791	802	100		180	960	210	1,170
1931	3,420	906	812	80		115	687	191	878
1932	2,620	798	572	50		80	447	110	557
1933	3,806	1,015	967	70	14	50	548	192	740
1934	4,084	1,283	1,121	116	35	123	722	246	968
1935	5,500	1,569	1,229	144	54	201	906	295	1,201
1936	5,158	1,996	1,529	180	69	298	1,149	361	1,510
1937	7,631	2,310	1,465	179	93	359	1,285	421	1,706
1938	5,823	1,240	1,031	111	54	242	1,010	296	1,306
First Four Months:									
1938	1,060	637	341	38	18	95	377	117	496
1939	1,940	863	472	37	26	112	359	104	493
Per Cent Gain 16.9									
	13.5	38.4		*2.7	14.4	17.8	3.2	*11.2	*0.9

First Four Months: 1938: 637 341 38 18 95 377 117 494
1939: 1,940 863 472 37 26 112 389 104 493
Per Cent Gain 16.9 13.5 38.4 *2.7 14.4 17.8 3.2 *11.2 *0.2

Sources—Radios: Radio Retailing. Refrigerators: Edison Electric Institute. Ironers and Washers: American Washer and Ironer Mfg. Association. Vacuum cleaners: Vacuum Cleaners Mfg. Association. All others: Electrical Merchandising. *Loss.

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The primary reason for the expected increase is the new-type ironers which were introduced at the recent national show. Contrary to other years, the 1940 ironers

to-the-minute designing and performance.

Sales of household electric sewing machines for all of last year are estimated at 400,000 units, a decline of 28 per cent as compared with 548,000 machines in 1937. Trade information indicates that volume this year may exceed the 1937 level and thus reach the highest point since 1929, when 670,000 machines were sold. An important factor in the good trend in sewing machine sales is the much lower level of prices. The average unit now costs about \$55 at retail as compared with \$75 in 1929.

Sales of electric ranges spurted sharply

Rapid Growth of Canadian Electric Power Production

By H. E. HANSEN

CENTRAL electric stations in Canada produced a larger quantity of electricity in the first four months of 1939 than in any corresponding period on record, excepting only 1937, when the four months' total was fractionally higher. The marked growth in Canada's power industry is well illustrated by the fact that output this year has been running about 60 per cent ahead of that for the corresponding months of 1929. A considerable portion of that gain reflected a tremendous increase in secondary power—deliveries to electric boilers. But even excluding such deliveries, production or, as it is commonly known, firm power or, as it is commonly known, firm power high level, after allowance for seasonal fluctuations, with the single exception of September, 1937. The most important factor in the steep long-term upward trend in production, revealed by the accompanying chart, is an abundance of water-power resources which in many instances could be developed at a comparatively low cost, permitting in turn low electricity rates.

Public Ownership

Public ownership, an old story in Canada, is much more widespread than in the United States. This applies, however, more to the distribution than to the generation of power, the bulk of which is in the hands of private corporations.

The first power commission in Canada was established in 1906 in Ontario and has served as a model for similar, more recent, set-ups in Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. Quebec and British Columbia are supplied by private corporations, although in 1937 the Quebec Legislature passed certain acts authorizing public ownership. One act authorized municipal corporations to establish generating plants and/or distributing services. So far as we know no municipality to date has gone into the power business. Another Quebec statute entitled "An Act to Establish and Assure State Competition Respecting Hydro-Electric Resources," created a corporation known as "The National Electricity Syndicate." The syndicate is authorized to establish generating plants and transmission and distributing systems in designated electoral districts. Work on a generating plant with an estimated initial capacity of 26,000 horsepower is under way.

Ontario has the largest public-owned power system, nearly 800 municipalities now receiving power from the commission. The manner in which the commission operates was described by R. T. Jeffery, chief municipal engineer of the "Hydro," in the 1938 Canada Year Book as follows in part:

The providing of the power, either by generation or purchase; its transformation, and delivery to municipalities and to large industrial consumers, and the operation of rural power districts are carried on by the municipalities acting collectively through their agent and trustee, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The local operations involved in the retail distribution of the electric energy to the consumers within the limits of the various urban municipalities are performed by the municipalities individually through municipal utility commissions acting under the general supervision of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Capital required for plant to generate and transmit power is lent by the Province, and the municipalities are under contract to repay, over a period of forty years, the moneys thus lent, with interest in full. The local distribution systems are financed individually by the issue of municipal debentures. Provision is made, in the rates charged to ultimate consumers, for revenue with which to retire these bonds in from twenty to thirty years. The

rates at which power is supplied by the commission to the various municipalities vary with the amounts of power used, the distances from the sources of supply, and other factors. The basic principle underlying the operations of the undertaking is the provision of service "at cost." The rates charged by the municipal utilities for retail service are under the control of the commission and are designed to insure that each class of consumer bears its appropriate share of the expenses of the undertaking. Each type of consumer is charged with the cost of the service received as far as it is practicable.

TABLE I. OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS:

	(Millions of Kilowatt Hours)				
	Total.	Exports to U. S.	Output Less Exp.	Boiler Consumption.	% of Total.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1924....	8,136	1,302	6,834	260	3.8
1925....	9,892	1,273	8,619	507	5.9
1926....	11,926	1,504	10,422	962	9.4
1927....	14,231	1,633	12,598	1,714	13.6
1928....	15,931	1,588	14,343	1,809	12.6
1929....	17,633	1,444	16,189	2,162	13.4
1930....	17,863	1,620	16,243	2,105	13.0
1931....	16,383	1,235	15,148	1,872	12.4
1932....	15,863	668	15,195	2,836	18.7
1933....	17,553	989	16,564	3,608	21.8
1934....	21,190	1,249	19,911	5,337	26.8
1935....	23,404	1,365	22,039	6,245	28.3
1936....	25,394	1,578	23,816	6,943	29.2
1937....	27,564	1,847	25,737	7,313	28.4
1938....	26,013	1,827	24,186	5,751	23.8

Annual totals of monthly figures which at times contain small errors largely because of inclusion of "station use" energy. Such errors are too small to be of any significance.

On the whole, the "Hydro" has a good record; a notable exception, however, being the 1935 episode when in order to avoid the acceptance of power well in excess of the amount required, the depression having reduced needs temporarily, contracts with private companies in Quebec were by act of the Ontario Legislature declared "illegal, void and unenforceable." The courts, however, decided otherwise and, before the matter was taken to the Privy Council, a compromise was reached and new contracts were entered into by the commission and the private companies involved.

Potential and Developed Water Power

Over 98 per cent of Canada's total power output is generated by water power. Provinces such as Quebec and Ontario, which possess little or no coal, were compensated by nature for these shortages with tremendous water-power resources. Had Canada been forced to rely on fuel as much as the United States has, there is no doubt that consumption today would be much lower and that rates would be higher.

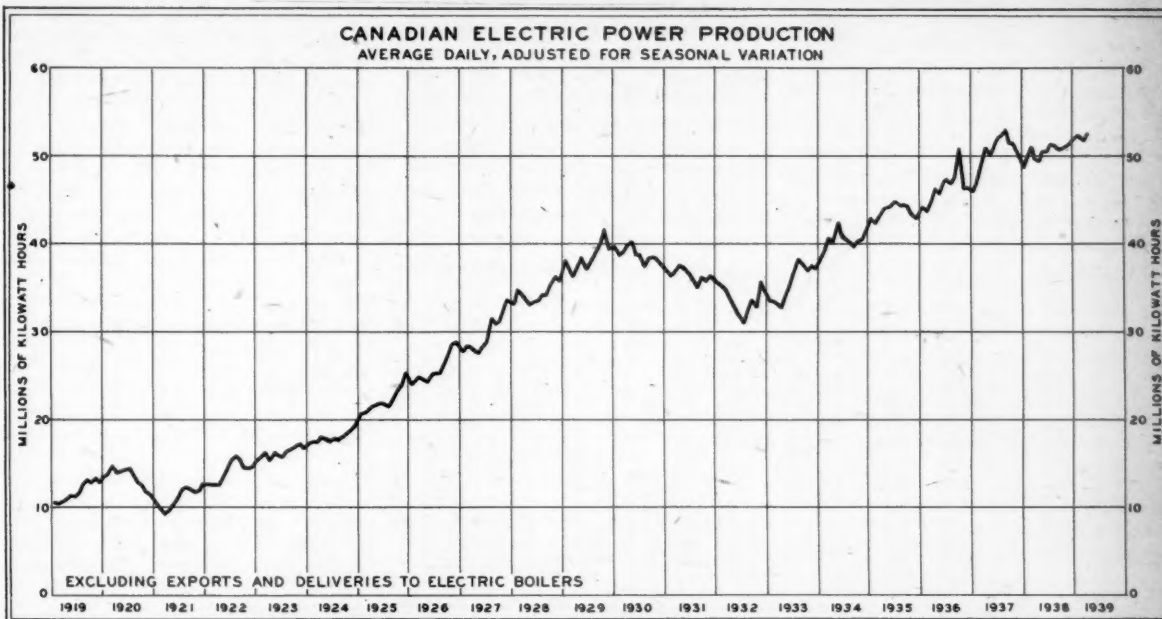
At the beginning of the present century, hydraulic turbine installation amounted to only 173,323 horsepower. By 1914, this had grown to nearly 2,000,000 horsepower, and by 1929 it ap-

proached the 6,000,000 mark. At the close of last year, turbine installation totaled 8,190,772 horsepower, of which 81 per cent was in Quebec and Ontario. Despite this sharp long-term growth only about one-fifth of the available water-power has been developed. According to an estimate

by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the maximum installation capacity of the recorded water-powers is 43,700,000 horsepower.

The total production of central electric

Continued on Page 809



NEW FRONTIERS IN THE WORLD OF ELECTRIC POWER

☆☆☆

NO LONGER are the economic advantages of electric power confined to the large metropolitan cities. Gradually this potent energizing force has reached the towns, and extends to the most remote villages and hamlets of the nation—to lighten labor, brighten homes, save time and otherwise contribute to the comfort and convenience of all our people. ¶ Today, widely available electric power permits industry to do much of its work in the smaller centers of population, away from the congestion of great municipalities. As a result, tenement dwelling workers may abide more cheaply and pleasantly on the countryside, well housed among healthful, satisfying surroundings. Agricultural sections also have benefited materially through the recent advances in electrical production, distribution and technical achievement. In fact, it has been estimated that there are approximately one hundred and forty present uses for electric power on the farm and even more for rural industries—a definite contribution toward greater versatility in such pursuits. ¶ Columbia System operating units have shown a consistent gain in electric customers, the present total exceeding 350,000. These companies keep pace as well with the nation's growing use of Natural Gas, for the past year having met the needs of more than 1,000,000 commercial, industrial and home consumers.



COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Slight Gain in Utility Earning Power

Continued from Page 797

further lowering the cost of electricity and providing additional employment.

There is still a vast amount of modernization as well as a reasonable amount of additional expansion of generating and distributing capacity, that needs to be undertaken and would be undertaken if the power and light companies were permitted to operate under conditions favorable to the procurement of additional capital from investors. But as shown by Table

Commenting on the increased stability which has been occasioned by the greater diversification of the use of electricity since 1926, when comprehensive electric statistics were first collected, the bulletin states that: "The marked change which has taken place in the last thirteen years in the proportion of the total energy used by different classes of customers is emphasized by the fact that, in 1938, 17 per cent of the electric energy distributed was for residential use—as compared with only

per cent; to residential customers, 18,461,000,000, an increase of 9.4 per cent; and to small commercial customers, 18,316,000,000, an increase of 4.3 per cent.

At the close of the year the electric light and power industry was serving 27,851,471 customers of all classes, an increase of 687,484 customers or 2.5 per cent over the close of the previous year. Of these total customers, 1,406,579 were farms, which represented the addition of 165,074 during 1938. Revenues received from sales of electricity to all customers amounted to \$2,168,495,200; a decline of \$12,292,400 from the year before.

"The year 1938," the bulletin states, "was marked by a 'slowing up' in the record sales of appliances established during 1937. This decrease, however, did not deflect the continued vigor which has accompanied the several promotional programs initiated in the past four years, among which are 'Better Light—Better Sight,' 'The Electric Water Systems Council,' 'The Commercial Electric Cooking Council' and the forward looking activity comprising the 'Modern Kitchen' program. Greater use of electric appliances, which have gone into the farm and urban homes following the aggressive promotional activities of the industry in cooperation with dealers and manufacturers, has brought the average annual use in the non-farm home to 845 kilowatt-hours per year and on the farm to 1,045 kilowatt-hours. Prior to 1926 the domestic load consisted largely of lighting and smaller appliances. The use of electricity in

American homes in 1926 was less than the total used for motive power on street railways. By 1938 residential electricity use had tripled and was three times that used for railway motive power. Utilization of energy in the home increased 52 kilowatt-hours per customer in 1938 over the previous year, while the average revenue per kilowatt-hour for this service dropped to a new low figure of 4.21 cents, a decrease of 4.1 per cent from the average revenue in 1937. Some conception of what the reductions in average cost of service mean to individual consumers may be gained from a comparison with 1929. The aver-

Table III. Public Utility New Security Issues
(Thousands of Dollars)

	New Capital			Refunding			Total		
	Bonds	Stocks	Total	Bonds	Stocks	Total	Bonds	Stocks	Total
1926	1,132,999	464,886	1,597,885	346,797	23,258	370,055	1,479,798	488,154	1,967,951
1927	1,291,931	773,418	2,065,349	843,710	68,320	912,030	2,135,640	841,738	2,977,378
1928	1,054,015	757,466	1,811,481	590,329	160,479	750,807	1,644,344	917,944	2,562,288
1929	702,822	1,229,149	1,931,971	305,490	205,307	510,796	1,008,312	1,434,456	2,442,769
1930	1,603,685	761,455	2,365,141	187,650	13,426	201,076	1,791,335	774,881	2,566,216
1931	695,768	282,889	978,657	539,301	31,050	570,351	1,254,989	283,919	1,538,887
1932	267,888	6,462	274,350	263,564	2,343	265,907	531,452	8,905	540,257
1933	27,221	7,000	34,221	56,363	2,148	58,510	83,583	9,148	92,731
1934	49,360	.....	49,360	109,086	.....	109,086	158,445	.....	158,445
1935	81,766	1,785	83,551	1,167,165	33,045	1,200,210	1,248,921	34,831	1,283,752
1936	119,105	4,579	123,684	1,958,351	43,309	2,001,660	2,077,456	47,888	2,125,344
1937	147,341	6,434	153,775	387,937	86,310	474,247	735,278	92,744	828,022
1938	265,674	5,105	270,779	940,486	17,254	957,740	1,206,160	22,358	1,228,518
1939*	5,883	2,143	8,026	190,851	58,365	249,217	196,734	60,508	257,243

Source: Commercial and Financial Chronicle. *January-April.

III, the companies have been unable to raise new capital, 78 per cent of last year's issues of new securities having been for refunding purposes, and of the new issues in the first four months of 1939, only 3 per cent were for the purpose of providing new capital. And in the period from 1932 down to date the amount of new capital raised by the sale of new stock issues, which is the type of capital needed by the companies to carry on modernization and expansion, has been negligible.

The continued expansion of electric service in spite of the great decline in general business activity during 1938 is emphasized by the Edison Electric Institute in its annual statistical bulletin, released last week by C. W. Kellogg, president of the institute.

"The most significant aspect of the year's operations," the bulletin states, "was the further increase in the use of energy by residential, farm and small commercial customers. This growth occurred during a year when the general level of business was below that of 1937. It is further evidence of the results achieved by the continuing efforts of utility companies, in cooperation with appliance dealers, in building up load and of the growing recognition by customers of the value and cheapness of electric service in the home, on the farm and in small commercial establishments."

9.7 per cent in 1926. Small commercial customers consumed 16 per cent of the total energy distributed in 1938, against 13.5 per cent in 1926, and large light and power customers took only 40.4 per cent in 1938, compared with 46.2 per cent in 1926. The growth in the use of electricity by residential, farm and small commercial customers has increased the stability of the industry markedly over the last thirteen years and is evidence of the more general acceptance of electricity by these customer groups."

In summarizing the statistics for the year 1938, the bulletin points out that the decline in power output during 1938 was wholly confined to that produced by steam. Including purchases from Boulder Dam and other sources, production of electricity by water power totaled approximately 44,750,000,000 kilowatt-hours, as compared with 44,388,000,000 in 1937. Production by steam, however, decreased by 7.3 per cent from 74,206,000,000 kilowatt-hours in 1937 to 68,765,500,000 in 1938. Sales to ultimate consumers amounted to 93,894,000,000 kilowatt-hours, a decrease of 5.6 per cent from the record level of 1937. The decline of 16.1 per cent in sales to large power users was offset, in part, by further increases in the use of electricity by residential, farm and small commercial customers. Kilowatt-hour sales to farms totaled 2,528,000,000, an increase of 5.8

TABLE IV. DOMESTIC SERVICE

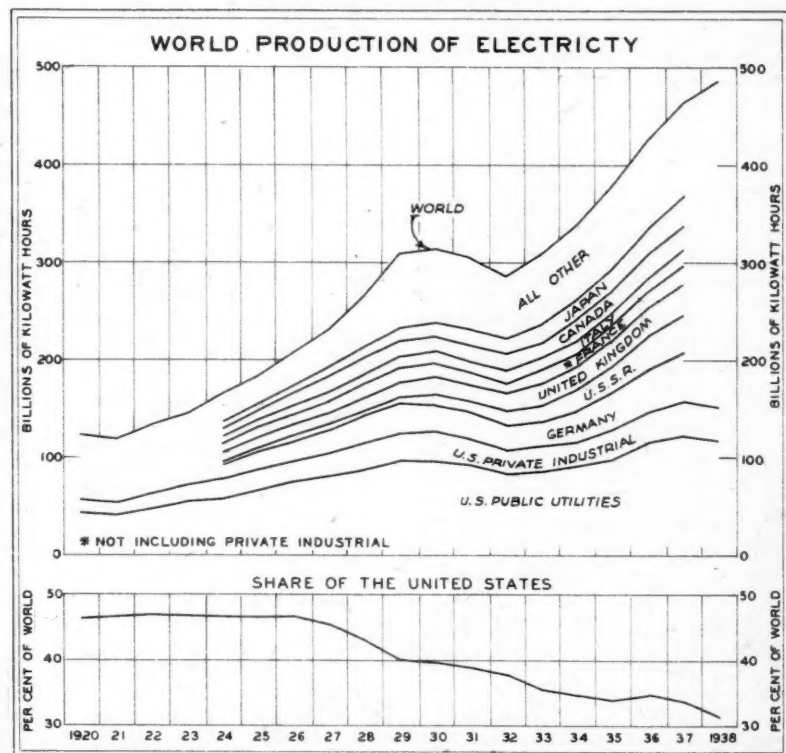
1938.	Kwh. Per	Average	Cents Per
Year Ended	Customer.	Annual	Kwh.
Jan. 31	806	\$35.30	4.38
Feb. 28	811	35.36	4.36
Mar. 31	816	35.50	4.35
Apr. 30	821	35.58	4.33
May 31	825	35.63	4.32
June 30	829	35.73	4.31
July 31	832	35.68	4.29
Aug. 31	837	35.84	4.28
Sept. 30	841	35.91	4.27
Oct. 31	844	35.93	4.26
Nov. 30	847	35.97	4.25
Dec. 31	853	36.08	4.23

Source: EEI Statistical Bulletin No. 6. For annual figures on domestic consumption and revenue per kilowatt-hour back to 1926, see THE ANNALIST of Jan. 25, 1939, p. 126.

age residential customer in 1938 used 70 per cent more electricity than in 1929 at an increase in cost of only 13 per cent. Put in another way, if residential electric customers in the United States in 1938 had had to pay the same price per kilowatt-hour as in 1929, their bills would have been 50 per cent higher than they actually were."

Power Output Growing Faster Abroad Than in United States

By WINTHROP W. CASE



NOTWITHSTANDING a drop of 3.8 per cent in United States power output last year, the production of electricity for the world as a whole increased 4.3 per cent over the year before, according to the estimate of Wirtschaftsgruppe Elektroindustrie. World power output in 1938 is placed at 485 billion kilowatt-hours, as against 465 in 1937. With the United States excluded, however, the output increase amounted to 8.4 per cent, the total rising to 334 billions from 308. The divergent trends here and abroad reflect, of course, the severity of the recession

in this country last year—a setback which affected other industrial nations only moderately.

The outstanding trend in world power over the post-war years has been the more rapid expansion of the industry abroad than in the United States. This is reflected in the decreasing share of the world total contributed by the United States, as shown on the chart. This country, which in 1920 had supplied 46.4 per cent of the world's output, accounted in 1937 for but 33.8 per cent, while in 1938, owing to the recession here, the percent-

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age dropped to 31.1—almost one-third less than in 1920.

The reason for this trend is the greater maturity of the electric power industry in the United States. This country, long the major proponent of large-scale mechanization both in industry and the home, saw the intensive development of the use of electric power at a relatively early date. Pre-war development abroad was on a much smaller scale. Since the war, however, which brought home to Europe the economic power of the United States and made American industrial methods popular abroad, the rest of the world has sought to make up for lost time.

WORLD ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT

	1937 Billion KWH.	P.C. Total	Per Cent Increase 1924-37	Thousand KWH Per Capita
U. S. S. R.	40	8.6	2,400	0.2
Japan	30	6.5	329	0.4
Germany	50	10.8	233	0.7
Canada	28	6.0	211	2.5
U. K.	31	6.7	182	0.7
Italy	15	3.2	150	0.3
France	18	3.9	100	0.4
Other foreign ...	96	20.6	231	0.1
Total foreign ...	308	66.2	250	0.2
U. S. A.	157	33.8	104	1.2
World	465	100.0	182	0.2
†Public utility only.				

Based on data from the Edison Electric Institute.

From 1924 to 1937 electric power output in the United States increased by 104 per cent, but the increase abroad was 250 per cent (see table). Furthermore, even during the depression foreign expansion continued, foreign power output showing a decrease only in 1931. Of the major foreign industrial nations, only in Germany, Canada and France was there any significant contraction of electric production during the depression, while in the U. S. S. R., Japan and the United Kingdom expansion of output continued throughout.

Indeed, it is in the U. S. S. R. and Japan that the greatest expansion has taken

place during the post-war years. In the former country power production was of course relatively unimportant twenty years ago. Russian output in 1924 is estimated to have been only about 1.6 billion kilowatt-hours. In 1937 it was approximately 40 billions, an increase of 2400 per cent, which placed it next after Germany as the second largest foreign producer of electric power. Even now, however, Russian per capita output is relatively low, being inferior to all the other major foreign nations. Assuming that the secular power trend in the U. S. S. R. continues sharply upward, as is probable, it should soon surpass even Germany in total output.

Superpower development has been more recent abroad than in the United States. The British "grid" system is the product of the past decade only and accounts in part for the more rapid expansion of British electric output since 1932. A somewhat parallel development has been under way in Germany, while the recent consolidation of the larger Japanese companies by the Japanese Government is expected to serve much the same ends of increased availability of power, interconnection of power resources and standardization of frequencies.

European power development, it may be noted, has differed materially from our own in that a relatively large part of it has been carried out (especially in its local aspects) by the municipal governments, or else as in France, by private companies in which the municipalities have part ownership and which are subject to far more stringent governmental supervision than would be dreamed of here. This has been in part the fruit of the general absence of politics and of politically-caused inefficiency in the administration of government-owned utilities in Europe.

study of modern accounting practice. Questions on accounting theory and auditing are presented because it is believed that these may be studied to advantage in connection with the solution of the various problems.

The appendix contains four complete and representative C. P. A. examinations (American Institute of Accountants, May and November, 1938, and Ohio, May and November, 1938). These may be used by the student to check upon his progress and to observe the usual time limits imposed in the examination. (McGraw-Hill Book Company. \$6.)

INTERRELATION AND CAPITALIZATION OF THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING, OPERATING AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES

By Robert A. Burrows

This is a sixth edition of a diagram first published in 1929. It is the first revision since Jan. 1, 1936. It shows the situation as of June 1, 1939. It has new features, such as service area maps for the principal systems, which are coordinated with detailed financial data and facilitate an understanding of the complicated integration problems now confronting certain companies under the Public Utility Act of 1935.

Among the details included are the interrelations of voting stocks for more than 400 of the leading companies, outstanding capitalization, gross revenues, operating ratios, net income, share earnings, Stock Exchange abbreviations. (Robert A. Burrows, First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh. One color, \$2; nine colors, \$3; unfolded mailing, 25 cents additional.)

THE EARNING POWER OF BANKS

This study deals mainly with things as they are, not as they ought to be. This comment refers especially to those evolu-

tionary changes which have carried commercial banking in the last decade and a half far away from its specialized and traditional functions.

Bankers would greatly prefer a state of affairs in which commercial banking could adhere strictly to its true character as an institution to receive deposits and to discount short-term self-liquidating commercial credit instruments based on the current transactions of industry and trade. They would like to leave other types of financial services to other specialized institutions. This would be the soundest and most desirable state of affairs from the viewpoint, also, of the national economy of a great business commonwealth such as the United States.

It is a matter of universal regret among commercial bankers that today scarcely more than a fifth of the dollar volume of the business of their banks falls strictly within their traditional primary functions. Nearly four-fifths of their business has to do with functions which should be incidental to or wholly outside their main activity. By force of circumstances the larger part of their operating income arises from sources other than interest and discount on loans.

These questions may be asked: Are bankers responsible for the changes which have taken place in their business? Or were these changes brought about by irresistible economic, social and political forces? To how great an extent must banking reflect and conform to its environment, and how far can it resist the pressure of outside forces? Can banking be brought back to its former state? Or must bankers adapt the operating methods and policies of their institutions as if a new and permanent state of affairs?

This study does not attempt to take a

Continued on Page 828

Recent Books on Business and Finance

BRITISH WAGES BOARDS

By Dorothy Sells

It seldom proves feasible to import full-fledged the machinery or methods of operation which have been devised in another country to meet its peculiar needs. At the same time it seems reasonable to suppose that out of the broad experience of other countries in dealing with minimum wage legislation, as both to industry and to agriculture, certain principles, methods and expedients have been developed, and even some illuminating mistakes made, which should afford guidance to those concerned with the administration of a similar undertaking at any time or in any place.

Miss Sells had an unusual opportunity to study at first hand the operation of the British Trade Boards system during its early formative years. The outcome of that investigation was published in 1923 as one of the London School of Economics Studies in Economics and Political Science under the title *The British Trade Boards System*. The present study may be regarded as essentially a sequel to that volume, incorporating the results of further study covering the more extended period of operation now available. For this further study, and at the suggestion of Mr. Leifur Magnússon, director of the Washington branch of the International Labour Organization, Miss Sells was sent to England in the Winter of 1937-38 by the International Labour Organization and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. Since her return to the United States she has been attached to the staff of the Institute of Economics in order to provide her opportunity for digesting the mass of material collected and for developing her interpretation of their meaning.

This study of Great Britain's experience with minimum wage legislation will undoubtedly prove useful to legislators, ad-

ministrators, members of wages committees and others dealing with problems of this type, as well as to those members of the public to whom minimum wage laws apply and others who have a general interest in the relation between the State and industry. (The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. \$3.)

COST OF GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1935-1937

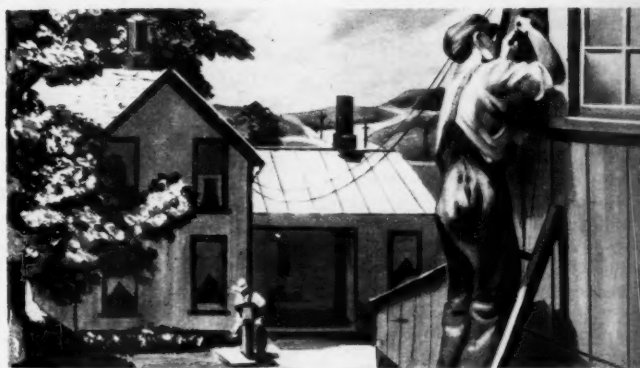
This is another edition (the thirteenth) of the work to which we all refer when in need of comprehensive and authoritative statistics on government expenditures (State and local, as well as Federal). This edition contains a valuable new chapter on social security finances, which examines critically the question which rocked the country recently, whether social security taxes were taxes or something else.

In brief, whether the problem is approached from an accounting, a legal, or an economic standpoint, there is justification for concluding that the payroll or social security taxes imposed and collected by the Federal Government are taxes. (National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York, \$3.50.)

C. P. A. PROBLEMS AND QUESTIONS IN THEORY AND AUDITING

By Jacob B. Taylor and Hermann C. Miller

This second edition, like the first, has been prepared "to fill the needs of candidates for the C. P. A. certificate and to meet the requirements of advanced accounting students." The problems selected have been taken from the examinations given in the various States since the publication of the earlier edition. Adhering to the objectives of the first edition, the authors have selected problems solely for their value in furnishing the conscientious student a thoroughgoing review of accounting principles and a comprehensive



POWER FOR THE FARM

Electrically! MILLIONS of visitors to the New York World's Fair will see the model electrified farm

erected by the electric utilities. This exhibit typifies the work that has been done by the electrical industry to bring electricity to the farms.

To visit all the 140,250 rural customers served by the affiliated companies in the American Gas and Electric system would make it necessary to traverse the 15,659 miles of distribution lines that we have constructed. For many years the line crews of the affiliated companies have been busily engaged in extending service to these rural customers. Rural folks receive a service equal to that enjoyed by city dwellers. The rates are the same as those paid by customers in the largest communities. The only difference is that the farmer agrees to take a minimum amount of electricity. Our city customers will commend this policy of low rates for farmers, realizing that an efficient, prosperous countryside is the surest guarantee of busy industry and prosperity in the cities.

American Gas and Electric Service Corporation

National Government: New Deal Janus Turns Smiling

WASHINGTON.

AFTER dropping the business appeasement theme for many weeks the Administration has spiraled back to it and talk of recovery measures, especially in terms of spending and credit policies. Like the Roman god Janus, sculptured at city gates with a stern face presented to the enemies outside and a benign face for the citizens, the New Deal now shows its smiling side once more to business leaders to whom the portals have been opened for conference with the President and Harry Hopkins.

Some few tax revisions on which Congress was insistent anyhow, and certain administrative changes in Wagner board procedure without amendments to the law appear to be the only tangible offerings for which organized business has asked. Beyond this, the monopoly committee group of New Dealers who appear to be the strongest influence at present upon national policy, are fast developing support for the Mead bill to insure bank loans to little business up to 90 per cent of the face of 4 per cent notes not over \$1,000,000 each. With backing from the SEC, Federal Reserve Board and other government agencies, this measure seems to have a good chance for enactment.

Filing of a bill is expected also for a public works finance corporation. While the outlook for this measure is less predictable at this stage, some public works bill is likely since the present PWA program is due to taper off in 1940. Because a Federal guarantee involves little immediate expenditure, but merely builds up a contingent obligation, Congressional opposition is hard to organize.

THE TOWNSEND BILL in the House, although rejected 302 to 97, showed too much strength to be fully reassuring. It was scarcely creditable to the Republicans, who flirted with the Townsend movement by inviting or tacitly accepting its votes last November, that 55 out of 169 of their Congressmen voted for the measure. For a time, the Rules Committee had the bill bottled up. But it was forced to a vote by a surprise meeting from which some members were absent.

The Administration insisted upon this roll-call for reasons beyond those which may immediately appear. While placing the Republicans on the spot with conservative voters, the New Deal has an incentive in attracting Townsends on its own account. Since recent Gallup polls indicate a closely centered election, the support of such a strongly organized group, representing as many as 2,000,000 votes, may be no small factor in marginal States. It is rumored that a constitutional amendment is being hatched by New Dealers in the Senate to permit the direct use of special taxes for old-age pensions. While such an amendment could not be ratified next year, it would make a powerful campaign issue.

Already the old-age movement, while not gaining its full objectives, has been a motivating factor in the broad Social Security concessions about to be made. The cost of the pending amendments has been stated as a four-year figure which fails to reveal that most of the increase falls in the next two years. Starting old-age benefits in 1940 instead of 1942, postponing the tax increase, and other liberalizations would have the effect of increasing the Federal deficit by \$400,000,000 in the fiscal year 1940 and by \$850,000,000 in fiscal 1941. This does not allow for possible reductions in the payroll tax for unemployment compensation.

The old-age movement potentially is far more powerful than the veterans' lobby, which took its bonus with the seeming op-

Side to Business Leaders

By KENDALL K. HOYT

position but tacit consent of the Administration and is moving step by step toward full-service pensions. Several veterans' bills have passed the House this year and pending is a measure for pensions to aged soldiers, which would cost many billions. The serious situation of State finances in the State of Colorado due to the old-age

cate that Taft, Dewey or Vandenberg might have a chance of winning against Roosevelt by a close vote.

But the New Deal may be in a better position next year than at present. Aside from the general effect of improved business conditions in 1940 and the unknown influence of the foreign situation, it is

crats to stay at home on election day and to bring the great American middle class into a fighting mood by convincing them of the inflationary dangers of the New Deal programs. Vandenberg views the next Presidential term as calling for a man who will do a job of housecleaning, however unpopular among pressure groups, and will hew to the line without thinking of re-election.

Some Republicans are rather reluctant to come into power at this time, fearing a short-lived boom followed by a serious slump, such as suggested in the Berle memorandum. This might be blamed upon conservative policies and might lead to a more radical government in 1944. Roosevelt has built up some serious problems for any successor, including Roosevelt. In any event, power is likely to be divided. Even with a Republican landslide the Democrats will control the Senate at least until 1942, while a conservative majority in Congress might be elected with Roosevelt.

ADJOURNMENT, while probably not to be expected by July 15, may come by the first of August from the present outlook. Neutrality, at the moment, is a main element of doubt in view of the Senate filibuster which the isolationists probably would organize if the Administration insists on pushing through a bill at this session.

Taxation must be wound up this month if the business tax changes are in the same bill as the excise tax renewals which must be enacted before the expiration date on June 30. A relief bill, similarly, has to be pushed through before the end of the month, when present funds will be exhausted. The House Appropriations Committee does not seem to be united on any new plan. Thus it is possible that essentially the present system, with WPA as its keystone, will be continued, with some restricting amendments and with a possible attempt to shift part of the fund to heavy public works. Unless Congress decides to grant a short-term appropriation

Continued on Page 828

Federal Appropriations (Millions of Dollars)

Bill No.	Fiscal 1939.	Fiscal 1940 and Deficiencies		
		Budget.	Latest.	
Independent Offices.....	HR 3743	1,598.8	1,570.1	1,668.2
Legislative.....	HR 4218	22.9	25.0	22.0
Treasury, Postoffice.....	HR 4492	1,503.4	1,728.4	1,700.6
War, military.....	HR 4630	440.2	520.3	508.8
Interior.....	HR 4852	145.7	166.8	172.7
Agriculture.....	HR 5269	1,129.2	822.7	1,218.7
Labor.....	HR 5427	28.1	31.2	30.7
District of Columbia.....	HR 5610	48.4	47.7	46.9
Navy.....	HR 6149	623.5	790.4	773.0
War, nonmilitary.....	HR 6260	239.1	305.6	305.3
State, Justice, Commerce.....	HR 6392	94.7	124.4	121.4
		5,894.0	6,132.6	6,568.3
Supplemental Work Relief....	HJR 83	875.0	725.0	100.0
Supplemental Work Relief....	HJR 246	875.0	725.0	100.0
First Deficiency.....	HR 2868	13.5	23.8	23.8
Second Deficiency.....	HR 5219	160.8	157.6	157.6
War supplemental.....		(307.0)		
Work Relief, 1940.....		(1,750.0)		
Third Deficiency.....				
		7,151.9	7,574.7	

law which the citizens refused to repeal in the last election is an object lesson as to the menace of this still growing movement.

1940 PREDICTIONS have been revised in recent weeks. The prospect that Roosevelt will run again, which we have repeatedly declined to write off, is thought likely again. In brief the consensus seems to be: that a conservative Democrat could not be elected; that no New Dealer except Roosevelt could be elected, and that Roosevelt can win the Democratic nomination if Farley backs him. Straw ballots indi-

apparent that the Administration is laying careful plans to attract the support of special groups. We have mentioned the Townsends above. Add also the increased number of Social Security beneficiaries, the relievers, the American Labor party, C. I. O., the Southern Democrats, who shrink from changing their party label, and possibly some swing among the little business men and farmers. These elements add up to an impressive voting strength.

Against all this the Republicans will need to engineer splits in Democratic tickets in key States to persuade Demo-

Calendar of National Legislation, Week Ended June 3

LAST WEEK the House met Monday through Friday, May 29 through June 2, and adjourned to Monday, June 5. The Senate met Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, and adjourned to Monday.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS—Oscar B. Ryder, member U. S. Tariff Commission; Leslie R. Darr, U. S. district judge, middle and Eastern districts, Tenn.; Calvert Magruder, judge U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, first circuit; Robert N. Wilkin, U. S. district judge, Northern district, Ohio; David J. Lewis, member National Mediation Board.

NOMINATION—Herbert E. Gaston, N. Y., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

LAWS—Public Law No. 91 (S1579) Approved May 26—Extend time during which orders and mktg agreements, AAA Act, can apply to hops.

92 (S1583) May 26—Load lines, American vessels.

96 (HR4997) May 31—Consent Rio Grande compact of Mar 15 1938.

97 (HR5076) May 31—Relief of water users Fed reclamation projects.

99 (HR199) May 31—Seamen, allotment of wages.

100 (HR1782) May 31—Masters of licensed vessels.

101 (HR1786) May 31—Renewal of vessels' licenses.

102 (HR3221) May 31—Auth Secy of War furnish aviation supplies to form military attaches.

PASSED BOTH HOUSES—S572—Auth \$100,000,000 for 4-yr program to buy strategic materials. H agreed conf rpt Jun 1.

S1096—Amend sec 8c Agri Mktg Agreement Act. To President.

S1569—Amend AAA Act 1938. To conf May 31.

S1842—Auth Coast & Geodetic Survey vessels. To President.

S2314—Create post of Under-Secretary of Commerce. Passed H Jun 2.

HR5407—Chandler bankruptcy bill for relief railroads in temporary financial straits. Passed S amended May 29.

HR5746—Amend Second Liberty Bond Act to increase Fed long-term bond limit beyond \$30 billion, with Norris amendment authorizing TVA to use bonding power for purchase of private utility properties. Passed S June 1.

HR5756—Reduce down pay for non-subsidized vessel constructn. Passed S May 29.

HR5765—Naval and marine air reserve: Passed S amended May 27.

HJR189—Define duties Under-Secretary of Agri. Passed S May 29.

PASSED ONE HOUSE—S2330—Auth co-operatn with the 21 American republics. Passed S May 29. To H For Am Aff.

S2390—Amend Philippine Independence Act. Passed S May 31.

SJR126—Auth naval vessel alteratns. HRpt 703 May 31.

SJR138—Govt reorganization orders Nos. I & II to take effect Jul 1. HRpt714 May 31.

REJECTED—HR6466—Townsend old-age pension plan. Failed of H passage Jun 1. Vote: 97-302.

RECOMMENDED—S2229—Increase capacity of Panama Canal. Passed S May 29; reconsidered May 31 and recommitted to S Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

REPORTED—S280 (Neely) SRpt532 Jun 1—Prohibit compulsory block-booking and blind selling of motion picture films.

S1610 (Sheppard) SRpt533 Jun 1—Prevent civil service discriminatn against graduates of certn law schools.

S2047 (Barbour) SRpt530 Jun 1—Divest prize fight films of their interest character.

S2237 (McCarran) SRpt505 May 31—Amend Taylor Grazing Act.

SRes95 (Wheeler) SRpt529 Jun 1—S Interest Commerce Committee study telegraph industry.

HR5968 (Sumners, Tex) HRpt711 May 31—Amend act for registratn persons employed to disseminate propaganda in U. S.

HR5999 (Sumners, Tex) HRpt702 May 31—Provide for administratn of U. S. courts.

HR6505 (Reed, Ill) HRpt704 May 31—Amend Bankruptcy Act.

NEW SENATE BILLS—S2514 (Bailey) Commerce—Comprehensive system for training of merchant marine personnel.

S2522 (Nye) Agri & Forestry—Transfer from FCA to Agri Dept certn notes and evidences of indebtedness.

SJR140 (Wiley) Judic—Amend Constitutn as to power of Congress to declare war.

SJR141 (Wiley) Judic—Amend Constitutn as to terms of President and Vice President.

SJR142 (Lundene) Judic—Old-age pension amendment.

SJR143 (Schwellenbach) For Relatns—Forbid exports to be used for military aggression in violation of U. S. treaties.

NEW HOUSE BILLS—HR6554 (Angell) Educ—Educatn of all types physically handicapped children.

HR6557 (Gehrmann) Agri—Cost of Productn Farm Bill.

HR6572 (Bland) Mercht Marine & Fisheries—Amend Mercht Marine Act 1936 to provide marine war-risk insurance and reinsurance.

HR6573 (Celler) Judic—Appoint comman to study need for amending Constitutn.

HR6579 (Thomas, Tex) Ways & Means—Old-age pensions.

HR6580 (Voorhis, Calif) Agri—Refinancing farm debts through Fed Farm Mortgage Corp.

HR6582 (Hope) Agri—Amend Fed Crop Insurance Act for notes and security in part of crop insurance premiums.

HR6613 (Case, S D) Irrigatn & Reclamtn—Auth constructn of water utilizatn projects in arid regions.

HR6614 (Cochran) Expenditures in Exec Dept—Amend Govt Losses in Shipment Act.

HR6618 (Lanham) Patents—Registratn of trade-marks.

HJR306 (Bloom) For Am Aff—Revised Neutrality Bill.

The Week in Commodities: Prices Generally Easy With Index Again at New Low

THE ANNALIST index of wholesale commodity prices was 76.8 on June 3, two-tenths of a point lower than on May 27 and the lowest since Oct. 30, 1934. Lower hog prices, which fell to a new low record for five years, were responsible for most of the decline. Lard, hams, bacon and other pork products eased. Wheat and other grains declined fractionally. Silk declined sharply following its recent perpendicular advance. Rubber, however, advanced for the fifth consecutive week. Anthracite prices were advanced.

In May The Annalist weekly wholesale price index averaged 77.5, as compared with 77.8 in April and 80.5 in May, 1938.

DAILY COMMODITY PRICES

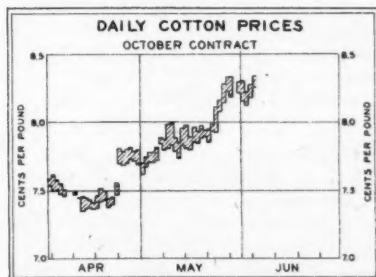
	Cotton	Wheat	Corn	Hogs	Index	Dow-Jones	Moody's
May 29.....	9.37	1.05%	.66%	6.69	50.69	144.3	
May 30.....	Holiday						
May 31.....	9.43	.98%	.67	6.66	50.86	144.4	
June 1.....	9.36	.97%	.67	6.60	50.51	144.0	
June 2.....	9.40	.97%	.66%	6.44	50.67	143.5	
June 3.....	9.42	.97%	.66%				

For specifications of the commodities used, see THE ANNALIST of Feb. 1, 1939.

COTTON

The feature of the cotton trade last week was a spectacular increase in sales of unfinished goods. New York's Worth Street market was a scene of much activity, with total sales estimated by the trade at the highest total in three or four months. Prices naturally improved. Coming as it did on the heels of numerous reports of mill shut-downs, last week's spurt in gray goods sales did a great deal to relieve the mind of the trade.

The consequence of the renewed demand for unfinished goods is a sharp reduction in mill stocks, which, in turn, brightens the outlook for the entire industry. Until last week, constantly increasing mill stocks were a source of concern and numerous observers were predicting mill curtailments so that the industry would not become overstocked.



Despite the increased interest in the goods market, cotton futures did little. July—the only old-crop delivery still traded—scored a net gain of 13 points, but new-crop options declined as much. Last week's selling in cotton futures brings to a close a rally which lasted a month and a half.

The rise in the July option, of course, reflects the tight spot situation. Traders pointed out, however, that while the contract showed a nice gain for the week, the delivery did not have its recent "pop." Some observers claimed this means the rise in cotton is nearing an end, especially since repossession are increasing, thus adding to the "free" supply.

The most recent government report shows that slightly under 100,000 bales have been repossessed so far. Trade reports indicate that the actual total is at least double the official figure. These repossessions have naturally eased the tight spot situation somewhat, but the supply of cotton in commercial channels still remains at a dangerously low level. If prices hold, additional cotton undoubtedly will be withdrawn from the loan, thus further easing the spot picture.

With roughly 95 per cent of the new

crop above ground, reports from the growing areas are being scanned closely these days. Most reports are favorable, although there has been too much rain in some sections of the belt. These rains have retarded cultivation and aided propagation of the weevil. Outside of that, however, the plants are in good condition, and the total yield will not vary a great deal from earlier estimates unless weather conditions change drastically—as they can—in the next month or so.

Last week the government called an international conference for early in September to "solve" the world cotton prob-

lem. Were not the situation so serious the calling of such a conference by the United States would be funny. If any one nation were to blame for the current adverse cotton situation, it is the United States. Our stubborn policy of small crops—when Mother Nature didn't upset the plans—and high prices has led to greatly increased foreign production. As a result, world cotton stocks are very top-heavy, and were it not for the controls held over prices, quotations would be much lower than they are.

It is noteworthy that the news of the proposed conference had no effect upon

cotton prices. The trade quickly reasoned that—conference or no conference—foreign cotton producers are not going to give up all they have gained during the last five years just because we find ourselves caught in a bad mess.

The exporting of American cotton is fast becoming a lost art. Last week only 36,000 bales left these shores, as compared with 54,000 a year ago and 88,000 in the corresponding week of 1936. Season exports now total 3,135,000 bales, 42 per cent under a year ago. Shipments for all of this season will fall to the lowest level in more than fifty years. No wonder we call a conference.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON

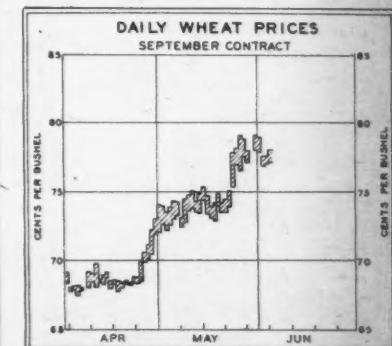
(Thousands of running bales, counting round as half, linters excluded; as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

	Wk. Ending Thursday, June 1, 1939	May 25, 1938	June 2, 1938	Ch'ge.
During week.....	100	89	42	+138.1
Since Aug. 1.....	8,883	8,883	13,224	- 32.1
Deliveries During Week:				
To domestic mills.....	113	107	60	+ 88.3
To foreign mills.....	46	69	81	- 43.2
To all mills.....	159	176	141	+ 12.8
Deliveries Since Aug. 1:				
To domestic mills.....	5,503	5,503	5,084	+ 10.5
To foreign mills.....	3,717	3,671	4,715	- 21.2
To all mills.....	9,333	9,174	9,799	- 4.8
Exports:				
During week.....	36	44	54	- 33.3
Since Aug. 1.....	3,135	3,099	5,322	- 41.1
World Visible Supply (Thursday):				
World total.....	5,285	5,344	6,306	- 16.2
Week's change.....	-59	-87	-99	
U. S. A. only.....	4,546	4,585	4,709	- 3.5

The much talked of cotton export subsidy has faded somewhat in recent weeks but is by no means dead. Provisions for an export subsidy are contained in a Senate amendment to the Farm Bill. The cotton trade would give a great deal to know if the House will pass the amendment. The suspense isn't doing the trade any good. Were the subsidy to become law, foreign cotton prices would probably decline sharply while American prices moved upward.

THE GRAINS

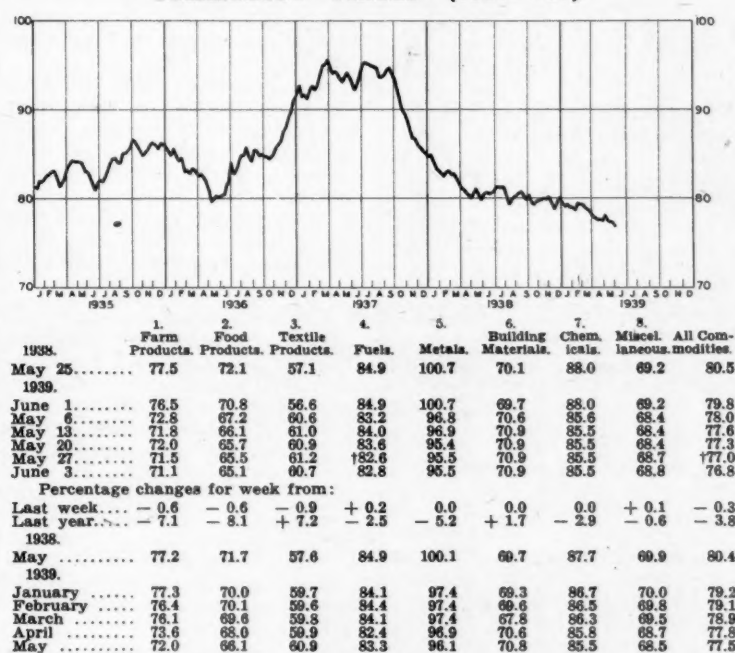
All things considered, wheat put on a very good show last week. Reports of general rains served to push prices down a few cents a bushel from the recent highs but the tone of the market was firm. Chicago dispatches say that most professional traders and speculators have greatly reduced their lines but that substantial public buying has taken up the slack. This sounds reasonable enough, since the general public—and many Eastern speculators—pay little attention to weather conditions. They are guided more by the technical action of the market, charts, trend lines and similar aids to speculation.



At Saturday's close prices were off 1/2 to 1 cent a bushel, minor declines as compared with the recent 10-cent advance. Trading volume, however, contracted sharply, totaling less than 100,000,000 bushels last week, as compared with 175,000,000 in the previous period.

Market observers placed several interpretations on the decline in volume. Many claimed that it was favorable, since the trend in prices was lower. Others, however, asserted it indicates an end to the recent rally and they pointed out the "dou-

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)



SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES (New York Prices Except as Noted)

	June 3, 1939.	May 27, 1939.	June 1, 1938.
Wheat, No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic (bu.).....	\$0.97 1/2	\$1.05 1/2	\$0.84 1/2
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.).....	.66 1/2	.69 1/2	.69 1/2
Oats, No. 3 white (bu.).....	.47 1/2	.47	.36
Rye, No. 2 Western domestic, c.i.f. (bu.).....	.72 1/2	.70 1/2	.69 1/2
Barley, malting (bu.).....	.62 1/2	.62 1/2	.70 1/2
Flour, Spring patents (bbl.).....	5.05-5.25	5.40-5.60	4.70-5.10
Cattle, good and choice heavy steers, average, Chicago (100 lb.).....	10.56	10.62	9.61
Hogs, good and choice, average, Chicago (100 lb.).....	6.46	6.65	8.54
Beef, Western dressed steers, 700 lbs. and up, good and choice, average (100 lb.).....	16.00	16.38	15.62 1/2
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (lb.).....	.20 1/2	.20 1/2	.22 1/2
Pork, mess (100 lb.).....	20.87 1/2	20.87 1/2	26.87 1/2
Bacon, No. 1 dry cure, 6-8 lbs. (100 lb.).....	21.00	21.00	26.00
Lard, steam Western (100 lb.).....	6.65-6.75	6.95-7.05	8.40-8.50
Sugar, raw, duty-paid (lb.).....	.0286	.0290	.0285 n
Sugar, refined (lb.).....	.0445	.0445	.0465
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.).....	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 1/2-.07 3/4
Cocoa, Accra (lb.).....	.04 1/2	.0455-.0460	.0455
Cotton, middling upland (lb.).....	.0978	.0977	.0780
Wool, fine staple territory (lb.).....	.89 1/2	.89	.86
Silk, 75% seriplane, Japan, 13-15 (lb.).....	2.56-2.61	2.72-2.77	1.57-1.62
Rayon, 150 denier, first quality (lb.).....	.51	.51	.49
Worsted yarn, Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving (lb.).....	1.31 1/4	1.31 1/4	1.33 1/4
Cotton yarn, carded 20-2 warp (lb.).....	.22	.22	.18 1/2
Printcloth, 38 1/2-inch, 64x60, 5.35 (yd.).....	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.04 1/2
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00, unbranded double cuts (yd.).....	.05	.04 1/2-.04 1/2	.05 1/2
Hides, light native cows, Chicago (lb.).....	.11	.10 1/2	.08 1/2
Leather, union backs (lb.).....	.31	.31	.31 n
Rubber, plantation ribbed smoked sheets (lb.).....	.16 1/2	.16 1/2	.11 1/2
Coal, anthracite, chestnut (short ton).....	5.80	5.65	5.75
Coal, bituminous, Annalist composite, 19 series (net ton).....	2.034	2.034	2.0605
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 10 fields (bbl.).....	1.147	1.147	1.305
Gasoline, at refinery, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 4 refineries (gal.).....	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.04 1/2
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton).....	20.61	20.61	23.25
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.).....	2.236	2.236	2.487
Steel scrap, Iron Age composite (gross ton).....	14.21	14.21	11.17
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.).....	.10	.10	.09
Copper, export, c.i.f. (lb.).....	.1010-.1012 1/2	.1007 1/2-.1012 1/2	.0835-.0840
Lead (lb.).....	.0475-.0480	.0475-.0480	.04
Tin, Straits (lb.).....	.49	.4880	.37 1/2
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.).....	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.04
Silver, Handy & Harman official (oz.).....	.42 1/2	.42 1/2	.42 1/2
Cottonseed oil, crude, bleachable, s. e. immediate (lb.).....	.05 1/2	.05 1/2-.05 1/2	.06 1/2 n
Paper, newsroll contract (ton).....	50.00	50.00	50.00
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (lb.).....	.05	.05	.06

Prices for previous Friday. Revised. n Nominal. THE ANNALIST bituminous coal composite revised as follows: May 6, 2.080; May 13, 2.100, and May 20, 2.109.

COMMODITY FUTURES PRICES

(Grains at Chicago; Others at New York)

	July		October		December		January		March		May	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Cotton:												
May 29.....	8.95	8.86	8.53	8.18	8.10	7.98	8.06	7.93	7.90	7.87	7.96	7.84
May 30.....	8.95	8.86	8.53	8.18	8.10	7.98	8.06	7.93	7.90	7.87	7.96	7.84
May 31.....	8.95	8.88	8.30	8.22	8.07	8.01	8.01	7.97	7.94	7.87	7.90	7.84
June 1.....	8.98	8.87	8.31	8.16	8.10	7.95	8.01	7.94	7.94	7.80	7.90	7.75
June 2.....	8.97	8.89	8.22	8.13	7.99	7.90	7.90	7.83	7.85	7.76	7.79	7.72
June 3.....	9.05	8.97	8.28	8.18	8.07	7.94	7.90	7.88	7.89	7.81	7.90	7.78
June 3 close.....	9.03	8.95	8.25	8.10	8.02	7.95	7.95	7.89	7.89	7.81	7.86	7.78
Week's range.....	9.05	8.86	8.33	8.13	8.10	7.90	8.06	7.83	7.99	7.76	7.96	7.72
Previous week.....	8.97	8.86	8.34	8.12	8.08	7.90	8.08	7.88	7.90	7.80	7.98	7.78
Wk. June 4, '38.....	8.11	7.67	8.16	7.70	8.18	7.73	8.18	7.74	8.23	7.77	8.25	7.81
Contract (9.13 July, 8.34 Oct., 7.26 Dec., 8.06 Jan., 7.29 Mar., 7.98 Apr., 7.36 May, 7.54 June)												
Traded week ended Friday, June 2, 369,500 bales; previous week, 646,500; year ago, 738,400.												

	July		Sept.		Dec.	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Wheat:						
May 29.....	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74
May 30.....	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74
May 31.....	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74
June 1.....	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74
June 2.....	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74
June 3.....	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74
June 3 close.....	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74
Week's range.....	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74
Previous week.....	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74
Week June 4, 1938.....	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74	7.84	7.74
Contract (9.13 July, 8.34 Oct., 7.26 Dec., 8.06 Jan., 7.29 Mar., 7.98 Apr., 7.36 May, 7.54 June)						
Traded week ended Friday, June 2, 96,301,000 bushels; previous week, 176,444,000; year ago, 120,258,000.						

	Week Ended June 3, 1939		Week Ended May 27, 1939		Contract Range		Week Ended June 4, 1939	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Corn:								
July.....	52	50 1/2	52	50 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2
Sept.....	53 1/2	52	53 1/2	52	53 1/2	52	53 1/2	52
Dec.....	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2
*Bushels traded 21,484,000								
Oats:								
July.....	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2
Sept.....	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2
Dec.....	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2
*Bushels traded 8,433,000								
Rye:								
July.....	54 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2
Sept.....	56 1/2	53 1/2	56 1/2	53 1/2	56 1/2	53 1/2	56 1/2	53 1/2
Dec.....	58 1/2	55 1/2	58 1/2	55 1/2	58 1/2	55 1/2	58 1/2	55 1/2
*Bushels traded 4,548,000								

	Week Ended June 3, 1939		Week Ended May 27, 1939		Contract Range		Week Ended June 4, 1939	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Coffee—D (Santos No. 4):								
July.....	6.15	6.00	6.03	5.92	6.24	6.02	6.24	6.02
Sept.....	6.14	6.04	6.08	5.98	6.25	6.09	6.25	6.09
Dec.....	6.13	6.12	6.13	6.12	6.31	6.16	6.31	6.16
Mar.....	6.33	6.20	6.19	6.18	6.35	6.19	6.41	6.19
May, 1940.....	6.32	6.19	6.23	6.18	6.40	6.24	6.42	6.17
Contracts traded 126					164			

	Week Ended June 3, 1939		Week Ended May 27, 1939		Contract Range		Week Ended June 4, 1939	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Coffee—A (No. 7) Old Contract:								
July.....	4.31	4.20	4.22	4.11	4.33	4.20	4.33	4.20
Sept.....	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.33	4.22	4.33	4.22
Dec.....	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.33	4.22	4.33	4.22
Mar.....	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.33	4.22	4.33	4.22
May, 1940.....	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.33	4.22	4.33	4.22
Contracts traded 1					10			

	Week Ended June 3, 1939		Week Ended May 27, 1939		Contract Range		Week Ended June 4, 1939	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Coffee—A (No. 7) New Contract:								
July.....	4.37	4.26	4.28	4.17	4.33	4.22	4.33	4.22
Sept.....	4.41	4.30	4.31	4.20	4.33	4.22	4.33	4.22
Dec.....	4.44	4.33	4.34	4.23	4.33	4.22	4.33	4.22
Mar.....	4.44	4.33	4.34	4.23	4.33	4.22	4.33	4.22
May, 1940.....	4.49	4.38	4.39	4.28	4.33	4.22	4.33	4.22
Contracts traded								

	Week Ended June 3, 1939		Week Ended May 27, 1939		Contract Range		Week Ended June 4, 1939	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Sugar—No. 3 ("U. S."):								
July.....	1.99	1.97	1.97	1.96	2.00	1.96	2.21	1.96
Sept.....	2.03	2.01	2.01	2.00	2.05	1.99	2.25	1.99
Jan.....	2.01	1.99	1.98	1.97	2.01	1.99	2.04	1.98
Mar.....	2.05	2.02	2.02	2.01	2.02	2.00	2.06	2.01
May.....	2.05	2.02	2.02	2.01	2.02	2.00	2.06	2.01
Contracts traded 420					666			

	Week Ended June 3, 1939		Week Ended May 27, 1939		Contract Range		Week Ended June 4, 1939	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Sugar—No. 4 ("World"):								
July.....	1.37	1.26 1/2	1.26 1/2	1.25	1.39	1.31	1.49 1/2	1.25
Sept.....	1.16	1.12	1.11 1/2	1.10	1.15 1/2	1.08	1.30	1.08
Mar.....	1.16 1/2	1.13	1.12 1/2	1.11	1.15 1/2	1.10	1.28 1/2	1.10
May, 1940.....	1.16	1.14 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.16	1.09 1/2	1.29	1.09 1/2
Contracts traded 372					1,729			

	Week Ended June 3, 1939		Week Ended May 27, 1939		Contract Range		Week Ended June 4, 1939	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Cocoa:								
July.....	4.40	4.23	4.23	4.12	4.41	4.21	5.90	4.12
Sept.....	4.52	4.36	4.36	4.25	4.56	4.34	5.98	4.25
Dec.....	4.68	4.52	4.52	4.41	4.70	4.50	5.22	4.41
Jan.....	4.60	4.40	4.58	4.47	4.66	4.46	5.15	4.47
Mar.....	4.79	4.68	4.68	4.57	4.86	4.68	5.14	4.57
May, 1940.....	4.91	4.78	4.78	4.67	4.94	4.88	5.14	4.67
Contracts traded 535					1,731			

	Week Ended June 3, 1939		Week Ended May 27, 1939		Contract Range		Week Ended June 4, 1939	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Hides—Old Contract:								
June.....	10.01	9.95	9.92	9.81	10.13	9.61	13.50	9.81
Contracts traded 3					20			

	Week Ended June 3, 1939		Week Ended May 27, 1939		Contract Range		Week Ended June 4, 1939	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Hides—New Contract:								
June.....	11.20	10.72	10.82	10.71	11.15	10.45	14.46	10.71
Sept.....	11.60	11.10	11.20	11.09	11.53	10.82	14.55	11.09
Dec.....	11.90	11.41	11.51	11.40	11.90	11.20	14.05	11.40
Mar.....	12.18	11.83	12.13	11.82	12.15	11.83	13.35	11.82
June, 1940.....	12.18	11.83	12.13	11.82	12.15	11.83	13.35	11.82
Contracts traded 600					2,078			

	Week Ended June 3, 1939		Week Ended May 27, 1939		Contract Range		Week Ended June 4, 1939	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Rubber:								
July.....	16.55	16.37	16.39	16.28	16.44	16.00	17.47	16.28
Sept.....	16.60	16.41	16.41	16.30	16.50	16.13	17.45	16.30
Dec.....	16.65	16.44	16.45	16.34	16.52	16.04	16.79	16.34
Mar.....	16.67	16.46	16.46	16.35	16.57	16.07	16.67	16.35
May.....	16.67	16.46	16.46	16.35	16.57	16.07	16.67	16.35
Contracts traded 352					651			

	Week Ended June 3, 1939		Week Ended May 27, 1939		Contract Range		Week Ended June 4, 1939	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Silk—No. 1:								
July.....	2.49	2.37 1/2	2.38 1/2	2.27	2.58	2.40	2.58	2.27
Sept.....	2.31	2.23 1/2	2.24 1/2	2.13	2.40	2.28	2.40	2.13
Dec.....	2.22	2.15	2.17	2.06	2.29	2.15 1/2	2.29	2.06
Contracts traded 478					604			

Contracts traded		1,120,000	1,190,000		1,170,000							
Cottonseed Oil:												
July	6.63	6.48	6.54	b	6.74	6.45	8.00	Nov. 18	6.45	May 22	7.95	7.64
Sept.	6.81	6.65	6.72	b	6.89	6.60	7.54	Mar. 4	6.80	May 22	7.67	7.34
Oct.	6.85	6.72	6.76	b	6.93	6.64	7.55	Mar. 4	6.64	May 22	7.59	7.24
Dec.	6.93	6.78	6.82	b	6.99	6.71	7.12	Apr. 29	6.71	May 20	7.55	7.24
Jan.	6.93	6.82	6.86	b	7.01	6.80	7.01	May 26	6.73	May 20	7.51	7.24
Contracts traded		400	742		400							

Canadian Electric Power Production

Continued from Page 803

stations (Table I) last year was 6 per cent below the high record for 1937 largely because of a 21.4 per cent decrease in deliveries to electric boilers. Except for 1937, however, last year's figure was the highest on record, being nearly 48 per cent greater than that for 1929. The trend of firm power consumption (total production minus exports and deliveries to electric boilers) since 1919 is shown by the chart on Page 803. Figures prior to 1924 are partly estimated.

A break-down of the amount of power generated by municipal and private plants in 1938 is not as yet available. In 1937, 73.4 per cent of the total was supplied by private plants, as compared with 82.9 per cent for 1936, 78.8 per cent for 1933, the record high point and with less than 70 per cent was during the Twenties. As was previously noted, a considerable portion of the energy generated by private stations is sold to municipal distributing systems.

TABLE II. CAPITAL EMPLOYED
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Total	Comm. Stations	Munic. Stations
1928	956,920	614,910	342,009
1929	1,055,732	685,771	369,960
1930	1,138,200	723,890	414,310
1931	1,229,989	785,915	444,073
1932	1,335,887	850,013	485,874
1933	1,386,532	913,947	472,585
1934	1,430,852	956,382	474,470
1935	1,459,821	962,263	497,558
1936	1,483,117	957,467	525,650
1937	1,497,330	979,950	517,380

For commercial stations, \$667,523,000 represents capital employed in generation, \$247,491,000 in transmission and distribution and \$484,336,000 in office buildings, sites, etc. The corresponding figures for municipal plants were \$231,950,000, \$252,816,000 and \$32,615,000, respectively.

Despite the high level of demand in 1937, the ratio of production to maximum capacity was only 51.6 per cent for hydraulic plants and 21.6 per cent for fuel stations, or 50.3 per cent for all stations. Obviously the rate fell below the 50 per cent mark in 1938, as capacity was increased and production declined. In 1933, the rate of operations was only 37 per cent, but since that year new installations have increased at a much slower pace than a gain of nearly 60 per cent in consumer demand. In 1928, on the other hand, the industry was operating at 51.2 per cent of capacity. While a rate of 100 per cent is impossible, it is apparent that Canada's present power equipment could accommodate a much higher level of consumption, if only new or increased demand did not spring up in the "wrong" places.

Major factors in the marked expansion in demand in recent years have been a sharp increase in the use of electricity for

electric boilers in the paper industry, the boom in the mining industry and the steady growth in domestic or household demand. Since 1933, as shown by Table I, deliveries to electric boilers have accounted for more than 20 per cent of the total output, excluding exports, the peak being reached in 1936 when the figure was

of consumers are given in Table III, which is self-explanatory.

Total domestic consumption first exceeded 2,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours in 1937. Each customer used 1,338 kilowatt-hours while the per capita consumption was 181 kilowatt-hours. Although the average consumption for domestic use is much higher in Canada than in the United States, aggregate domestic sales in Canada

Table IV. Domestic Service—1937

Province	No. of Customers	Av. Bill For Year	Av. Per Kw. Hr. (Cents)	Av. Annual Consumption Per Cust. Kw. Hr.	Per Capita Tot. Priv. Dom. Ser. Kw. Hr. Consump.	% of Dominion Dom. Ser. Consump.
P. E. Island	4,545	4.59	\$33.59	6.84	491	24
Nova Scotia	58,165	10.73	26.40	4.84	545	58
New Brunswick	41,604	9.46	26.87	4.76	565	53
Quebec	407,155	12.99	19.92	3.06	652	85
Ontario	660,262	17.79	26.84	1.51	1,779	316
Manitoba	76,516	10.67	40.81	1.03	3,963	423
Saskatchewan	46,630	4.97	39.73	4.96	796	40
Alberta	61,121	7.86	30.52	5.28	578	45
B. C. and Yukon	144,130	19.09	26.22	2.81	933	178
Total	1,500,218	13.50	26.17	1.96	1,338	181

29.2 per cent. About 75 per cent of all secondary power goes to the pulp and paper industry, which also takes about 20 per cent of all firm power.

Because of the abundance of cheap power, nearly all manufacturing industries are highly electrified so that the improvement in general business activity over the 1933 low point naturally resulted in larger loads. At the same time, the per cent of total power equipment driven by electricity has shown an upward trend, with few interruptions. In 1936, the latest year for which this information is available, elec-

TABLE III. REVENUE AND CONSUMPTION BY GROUPS

	1937	1936	1933
Total	\$143,547	\$135,965	\$117,532
Domestic service	39,253	38,399	35,954
P. C. of total	27.3	28.3	30.6
Commercial light.	23,109	22,225	19,497
P. C. of total	16.1	16.4	16.6
Power (small)	9,501	8,952	8,232
P. C. of total	6.6	6.6	7.0
Power (large)	66,931	61,514	49,143
P. C. of total	46.6	45.2	41.8
Street lighting	4,752	4,774	4,707
P. C. of total	3.4	3.5	4.0

Thousands of dollars. Millions of kilowatt hours; line losses and free service not shown separately.

tric motors accounted for 78.6 per cent of all power in manufacturing industries. This compared with 77.9 per cent in 1935, 78.5 per cent in 1934, 74.7 per cent in 1929 and 61.3 per cent in 1923.

Consumption statistics by various classes

da represent a considerably smaller proportion of total electricity sales.

Detailed domestic service statistics are given in Table IV. Attention is called to the high consumption and low rates in the Provinces with little or no coal—Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba—but with plenty of water power. Many other interesting comparisons are brought to light by this table. Manitoba, for example, with the lowest average rate, has at the same time the highest average bill per year. This Province, which has about the same number of customers per 100 population as Nova Scotia, accounts for 15.1 per cent of the Dominion domestic service consumption as compared with only 1.6 per cent for Nova Scotia. (Nova Scotia, Alberta and Saskatchewan are Canada's leading coal producers.)

Rates and Revenue Per Kw. Hr.

Rate reductions and increased use of low-cost power for water heaters, refrigeration, etc., have resulted in a downward trend in the revenue per kilowatt hour. For domestic service, the average for the entire country dropped below the 2-cent mark in 1937 for the first time, showing a decrease of 15 per cent since 1930. This decrease, however, has been more than offset by rising demand, and total revenues from domestic service have risen steadily, except in 1933, when a slight setback occurred. (Methods of charging for service, differing among the various Provinces, affect the average revenue per kilowatt-hour. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics points out that "flat-rate charges and sliding scales, which in-

duce increased consumption, particularly the first, tend to greatly increase the kilowatt-hour consumption and reduce the average cost per kilowatt-hour, although they may increase the connected load by only a fraction of the rate of consumption increase." An important factor in the low revenue per kilowatt-hour in Manitoba, for example, is the flat rate for water heaters in Winnipeg. At times electricity has even been supplied free for certain types of domestic appliances.)

Municipal stations, on the whole, supply electricity to users at lower rates than private plants, the latter of course having to pay a sizable tax bill. For very

TABLE V. NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS IN 1937

	Comm. Stations	Mun. Stations	Total
Domestic service	677,050	823,078	1,500,128
Commercial light.	130,288	122,017	252,305
Power (small)	20,555	20,860	41,415
Power (large)	4,595	5,471	10,066
Street lighting	1,223	858	2,081
Total	833,711	972,284	1,805,995

small amounts of electricity, however, rates of private plants are often less than those of municipal stations. The following figures show the typical monthly bills for domestic consumers using 100 kilowatt-hours for Canada's four largest cities: Montreal (private), \$2.60; Toronto (municipal), \$1.87; Vancouver (private), \$3; Winnipeg (private and municipal), \$3. Typical monthly bills for unrestricted twenty-four-hour power service for a 25-

TABLE VI. REVENUES (Thousands of Dollars)

	Total	Comm. Amount	Stat. % of Total	Munic. Amount
1924	74,167	39,034	53	35,563
1925	79,342	42,196	53	37,146
1926	88,934	47,912	54	41,022
1927	104,033	59,320	57	44,713
1928	112,327	64,576	57	47,751
1929	122,383	70,575	58	51,808
1930	126,038	73,262	58	52,776
1931	122,311	72,104	59	50,207
1932	121,213	73,124	60	48,089
1933	117,532	73,082	62	44,450
1934	124,464	77,309	62	47,155
1935	127,178	79,342	62	47,836
1936	135,965	78,365	58	57,600
1937	143,547	85,283	59	58,264

horsepower load used 100 hours, equivalent to 1,864 kilowatt-hours, were as follows: Montreal, \$58.58; Toronto, \$41.35; Vancouver, \$37.28; Winnipeg, \$43.50. It will be noted that Vancouver, supplied by a private plant, has the lowest power rate for these four cities. For very large amounts, however, it is found that Toronto has the smallest bill. Such variations show the difficulty of presenting briefly a fair picture of Canada's rate structure. Even greater variations are found when bills for the many small Canadian cities are studied.

In connection with differences between private and public rates it is interesting to note that Julian C. Smith, president of

Week Ended

Transactions on the Montreal Exchange

Saturday, June 3

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE BANK STOCKS				CURB MARKET STOCKS				CURB MARKET MINING STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Agnew pf. 110	110	110	110	35 DomT pf o 75	75	75	75	13 Mt Tel	55	55	55	4 Can Nat	167	166	167	960 Ford A	20	19	19 1/2	13,200 Francoeur	27	23	28
50 A P Grain. 1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	40 Dom Tex.	63	63	63	1,000 Mt Tr 1 pf	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	92 Com	168 1/2	167 1/2	168 1/2	70 Fraser	9	8 1/2	9	600 Inspiration	30	30	30
65 A P Grn pf. 17	17	17	17	6 Dom T. pf. 150	150	150	150	300 Mt. Tram A	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	232 Mt.	212	211	211	1,207 Fraser	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	47,700 Jolite	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
425 Algonia	10 1/2	10	10	125 Dryden	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	60 Mt. Tram.	68	68	68	95 Scotia	302	301	302	150 Interco	30	30	30	522 Lk Shore	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
4,736 Asbes	23 1/2	22	23 1/2	10 East Dair.	55	55	55	2,491 N. Brew	42	41	42	83 Royal	187	187	187	151 Paint	2	2	2	3,200 Lebel	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
4,236 Brew	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	430 Electrx	10 1/2	10	10	687 N. St. Car.	50	48	48 1/2					116 Int. Ut. B.	50	50	50	1,950 Macassa	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,5 A Brew pf. 113	112 1/2	112	112	300 Enam. & Ht.	75	75	75	15 Nla. Wire	17	17	17					178 M'Kenzie	65	65	65	110 McIntyre	55 1/2	57 1/2	58
1,480 Bathurst	70	69	69	20 Pam. Play.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2,337 Noranda	80	79 1/2	80					48 PowCor	10 1/2	10	10	1,000 Pato	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
75 Bwlf. G.	90	89	89	535 Pndtn	9	8 1/2	9	390 Ogilvie	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2					64 McCol. pf.	90	87 1/2	88 1/2	4,600 Pando	30	30	30
20 BwlfG pf so 17	17	17	17	368 Gattineau	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	5 Ogilvie pf. 157	157	157	157					405 Massey	45	39	42	3,230 Obrien	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
777 Bell	177	176 1/2	176 1/2	214 Gattineau pf	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	5 Ott Elec Ry	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					64 McCol. pf.	90	87 1/2	88 1/2	1,500 Pando	30	30	30
3,284 Brasil	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	340 Gattineau rts	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	100 Ott Pow.	15	14 1/2	15					62 Melch	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	4,600 Pando	30	30	30
765 B C Fw.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	785 G. St. War.	31	31	31	50 Pennam.	39	38	39					130 Mitchell	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	1,000 Pato	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
35 Bruck	3	3	3	42 G. St. W. pf.	68	67	68	1,055 Placer Dev.	12 1/2	12	12					35 Moore	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	475 Pend Oreille	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
2,110 Bldg Pro.	16	15 1/2	16	495 Gurd	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	2,795 Pow Corp.	10 1/2	10	10 1/2					14 Page Her.	97	96 1/2	97	3,691 Perron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
405 Bulolo	24	23 1/2	24	465 Gypsum	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2,795 Price	42	42	42					48 PowCor	10 1/2	10	10	1,000 Pick Cr.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,141 Can Cem.	9	8 1/2	9	465 H. Bridge	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	305 Price pf	42	42	42					20 PowCor	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,450 Pioneer	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
286 Can. Cn. pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	51 H. Brdg. pf.	31	31	31	388 Que. Pow.	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2					100 ProvinTrans	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	2,450 Preston	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
440 Can N. Pw.	15 1/2	15	15 1/2	1,400 Hollinger	15	14 1/2	15	385 Regent	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2					10 Que. Tel.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	800 Que. Gold	43	43	43
843 Can S. S.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	35 How Smith	11	11	11	122 Sag. Fw. pf.	106	106	106					260 Royaltie	38	37 1/2	37 1/2	2,000 Reward	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
612 Can S. S. pf.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 H. Smith pf.	94	94	94	985 St. L. Corp.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					63 CN Pw. pf.	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	500 San Ant.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
20 Cdn Brns.	32	32	32	700 Hud. B. Min.	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	25 C. Vin	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2					300 Walk. Brew.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,883 Sherrit	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1,268 Cdn. Car.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	6,893 Imp. Oil	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	825 Cdn. Brew.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2					300 Walk. Brew.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	5,685 Siscoe	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1,661 Cdn. Car. pf.	21 1/2	20	21 1/2	4,537 Imp. Tob.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	358 Cdn. Br. pf.	22	22	22					145 Walkers	41	41	41	2,500 Sladen	50	48	50
1,670 Cel.	17	16 1/2	17	195 Ind. Accep.	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	55 Cdn. Ind. B.	190	189	190					50 Walkers	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	49,103 Stada	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
90 Cel. pf.	102	102	102	105 Int. Accep.	35	35	35	35 Sherwin	11	11	11					3,000 Century	24	23 1/2	24	5,630 Sullivan	88 1/2	83	83
100 Cel. R. S. o.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	105 Int. Coal.	55	55	55	15 Sherrwin	11	11	11					225 Sylvanite	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	2,500 Tawagmas	30	30	30
220 Cdn C. pf. o. 101	101	101	101	105 Int. Brns. pf.	54	54	54	300 Steel	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2					2,100 San Mal	52	52	52	3,000 WalteAmg	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
250 Alcolab A.	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	3,850 Nickel	50	49 1/2	49 1/2	275 Steel	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2					50 Cent Pat	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	6,600 Wood Can	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
75 Alcolab B.	4	4	4	900 Nick pf 35	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	45 Tooke	50	50	50					300 Century Mh.	24	23 1/2	24	880 W. Har. G.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
150 Cockhatter	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	2,356 Int. Fete.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	285 Upr Steel	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2					3,800 Cns Chib.	15	13 1/2	15				
2,689 Sherritt	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	474 E. Fw.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	175 Vint	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2					700 Dome	26	26	26				
120 Crown Cor	25	25 1/2	25 1/2	50 Jam Pa.	39	39	39	310 Wabash	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2					15,500 Duparg	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4,100 Anglo Can.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
440 Second	18	18	18	950 Lake Wda.	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	285 Wp. El. A. 1.80	1.85	1.75	1.75					12,000 East Ma.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	400 Browns	22	22	22
320 Cdn Brld.	30	28 1/2	28 1/2	5 LakeWda pf. 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	170 Wp. El. pf.	8	8	8					200 C & E Corp	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	200 C & E Corp	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
75 DomCoal pf 184	184	184	184	15 Legare pf.	41	41	41	530 Interit	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2					550 Eldorado	20	19 1/2	19 1/2	610 Dal Oil	45	35	41
31 Dom Gls.	113	113	113	900 Massey	5 1/2	5	5	200 Fairchild	4	3 1/2	4					775 Pal Nidar	15	15	15	3,640 Dome	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
11,225 Dom Sd	114	114	114	285 McColl	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2																
445 Dom Store	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	4,818 Mt. Pw.	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2																
1,440 Dom Tar.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	39 Mt. Lu.	25	25	25																

the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, in his 1938 power survey states that "notwithstanding two such basically different utilities programs [public in Ontario, private in Quebec] the net result to the consuming public is practically the same. Both Provinces enjoy electrical service for all classes of consumers which in respect to quality, quantity and cost is not and cannot be surpassed anywhere in the world."

TABLE VII. EXPENSES
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Total.	Comm. Stat.	% of Rev.	Munic. Stat.	% of Rev.
1924.....	40,888	16,778	43	24,110	68
1925.....	47,636	21,326	51	26,310	71
1926.....	52,767	24,623	51	28,144	69
1927.....	60,170	28,704	48	31,466	70
1928.....	62,331	30,961	48	31,370	68
1929.....	67,432	31,889	45	35,544	68
1930.....	74,209	33,712	46	40,497	77
1931.....	75,236	32,418	45	42,818	85
1932.....	74,306	30,349	42	43,957	91
1933.....	73,052	29,170	40	43,882	99
1934.....	75,849	31,778	41	44,071	91
1935.....	79,625	33,836	43	45,789	96
1936.....	77,939	36,531	46	41,408	73
1937.....	84,185	41,133	48	43,052	74

An over-all picture of revenues and expenses is given in Tables VI and VII. Revenues in recent years have increased at a slower pace than total power consumed, partly because of rate reductions and partly because of the rapid rise in low-cost off-peak power demand. Compared with 1929, revenues in 1937 showed a gain of 17 per cent, while production recorded an increase of about 55 per cent. Commercial station revenues gained 20 per cent during this period and municipal station revenues increased 12 per cent, both figures standing at record high levels in 1937.

Expenses, on the other hand, advanced at a faster rate than revenues, the 1937 figure showing a gain of nearly 25 per cent over that for 1929. A more interesting situation, however, is revealed when the trend of commercial and municipal station expenses is studied separately. It will be noted that in 1936 and 1937 municipal expenses were lower than in 1935, while commercial or private plant expenses continued to rise sharply to a new high record. A further breakdown of expenses reveals that the reduction in mu-



nicipal expenses was due to lower costs for power purchased in these years—it was in 1935 that the contract dispute arose in Ontario. Salaries and wages paid by municipal plants have shown comparatively little change. In 1937 they totaled \$12,969,000, compared with \$12,178,000 in 1936 and \$12,032,000 in 1933. Taxes and fuel costs, both of which represent small proportions of total expense, have been relatively stable. Major cost items for private plants have increased sharply since 1933. Salaries and wages advanced to \$12,655,000 in 1937 from \$9,400,000, an increase of 35 per cent; taxes to \$9,256,000 from \$5,373,000, or 72 per cent; fuel to \$1,598,000 from \$1,046,000, or 53 per cent; and the cost of power, an inter-industry expense, to \$17,623,000 from \$13,351,000, or 32 per cent.

Taxes paid by private plants represent a much higher proportion of total expenses than for municipal systems and

this must be taken into account in appraising rate differences. In 1937, municipal systems paid taxes of only \$587,000, whereas private plants paid \$9,256,000. Indirectly municipal systems carry some of the tax load of private plants because of large power purchases from these organizations. (Cost of power, which shows the extent of purchases, amounted to \$28,512,000 for municipal systems in 1937, against \$27,788,000 in 1936, \$32,727,000 in 1935 and \$30,528,000 in 1933.)

WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES

	1938	1939	1938
May 28, 1939	May 19, 1938	May 27, 1938	
All commodities.....	73.5	73.6	80.3
Vegetable products.....	62.7	63.4	79.0
Animal products.....	71.4	71.0	78.1
Textile products.....	66.4	66.3	67.5
Wood and paper.....	78.7	78.8	77.1
Iron products.....	97.3	97.3	101.5
Nonferrous metals.....	69.4	69.0	66.7
Nonmetallic minerals.....	84.7	84.7	87.1
Chemicals.....	77.8	77.8	80.4
Sensitive commodities.....	54.0	53.3	50.7

Wood-Gundy index for May 31, May 23 and June 1.

FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS

	Week Ended May 20, 1939	Week Ended May 13, 1938	Week Ended May 21, 1938
Grain and products.....	7,485	9,496	5,012
Livestock.....	1,058	1,526	1,136
Coal.....	4,470	4,734	4,653
Coke.....	312	326	383
Lumber.....	1,868	1,768	1,812
Pulpwood.....	866	956	1,462
Pulp and paper.....	1,730	1,922	1,548
Other forest products.....	1,752	1,731	1,682
Oil.....	3,127	3,207	2,750
L. c. i. merchandise.....	12,403	13,032	12,508
Miscellaneous.....	11,810	12,734	12,134
Total.....	47,081	51,432	45,080

DOMINION BOND PRICES AND YIELDS

	Price	Yield	Price	Yield
	Long Term	Short Term	Long Term	Short Term
May 29, 1939	104.93	100.93	104.56	3.01
May 30, 1939	105.01	100.93	104.61	3.00
May 31, 1939	105.18	100.93	104.68	2.98
June 1, 1939	105.55	100.92	104.84	2.99
June 2, 1939	105.50	100.92	104.83	2.99
June 3, 1939	105.53	100.92	104.83	2.99

Source: A. E. Ames & Co.

Toronto Stock Exchange

	20 Industrials	10 Golds	15 West. Oils
May 29.....	114.5	123.1	29.9
May 30.....	115.1	123.2	31.4
May 31.....	114.1	122.4	31.5
June 1.....	113.2	122.8	30.9
June 2.....	114.4	122.4	31.2
June 3.....	114.5	122.8	31.4
June 5.....	114.0	122.4	31.1

SHARES SOLD

	Week Ended June 3, 1939	Week Ended June 4, 1938
Monday.....	598,000	341,000
Tuesday.....	702,000	405,000
Wednesday.....	550,000	377,000
Thursday.....	319,000	364,000
Friday.....	279,000	636,000
Saturday.....	160,000	485,000
Total.....	2,608,000	2,608,000

Montreal Stock Exchange

	10 Industrials	10 Golds	15 West. Oils
May 29.....	65.8	71.1	11.4
May 30.....	66.4	72.8	11.2
May 31.....	66.3	72.8	11.2
June 1.....	66.3	72.0	11.6
June 2.....	67.1	72.7	11.8
June 3.....	66.7	72.7	11.9
June 5.....	66.7	72.1	11.8

SHARES SOLD

	Week Ended June 3, 1939	Week Ended June 4, 1938
Monday.....	66,000	34,000
Tuesday.....	88,000	62,000
Wednesday.....	99,000	63,000
Thursday.....	61,000	48,000
Friday.....	73,000	55,000
Saturday.....	47,000	44,000
Total.....	434,000	306,000

Week Ended

Transactions on the Toronto Stock Exchange

Saturday, June 3

CANADIAN STOCKS

INQUIRIES INVITED

A. E. AMES & CO.

INCORPORATED
TWO WALL STREET NEW YORK

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	High Low Last
Sales.....	
2,028 *Abitibi.....	60 50 55
40 *Abitibi 6 1/2.....	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
1,900 *Acme Gas.....	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
3,500 *Afton.....	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
500 *A P Cons 17.....	17 17 17
55 *A P Gr pf 17.....	17 17 17
10,870 *Algoma.....	10 10 10
11,400 *Amm Exp 10.....	10 10 10
34,200 *Anglo C. 115.....	102 108
600 *Anglo H. 250.....	250 250
11,500 *Armfield.....	12 1/2 14 1/2
2,500 *Ashley.....	8 7 7
1,500 *Astoria Q. 3.....	3 3 3
155,280 *Auguste.....	61 57 61
10,694 *Aurifer.....	175 183
1,000 *Bagmac.....	8 8 8
5,200 *Bankfield.....	28 27 27
10 Bk Mont.....	210 210
35 Bk of N. 302.....	300 302
4 Bank Tor.....	247 250
3,500 *Base Met.....	17 1/2 17 1/2
145 Bath Pw A.....	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
11,800 *Bear Exp 1.....	16 17
4,950 *Beattie G. 127.....	123 126
180 Beatty.....	15 15 15
50 Best Lt pf 100.....	100 100
684 Beuham.....	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
441 Bell Phone.....	175 176
33,543 *Biddge K.....	20 20
3,900 *Big Mo.....	15 15 15
25 Biltmore.....	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
35 Blue R pf 31.....	30 30 30
29,000 *Bobbo.....	12 1/2 10 11
3,380 Brealorne.....	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
3,785 Brazil Tr.....	10 10 10
895 Brew & Dist.....	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
3,030 B O A.....	22 22 22
10 B C Pow A.....	27 27 27
31,400 *Broulton.....	32 32 32
29,700 *Brown Oil.....	25 20 22
1,600 Buffalo Ank 12 1/2.....	12 1/2 12 1/2
9,000 *Buffalo C.....	3 3 3
1,015 *Build Prod.....	16 16 16
1,000 *Bunker Hill.....	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
11,000 *Calg & E.....	212 218
13,350 *Calmont.....	41 33 38
120 Can Bread.....	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
5 Cn Bread A105.....	105 105
18 Cn Bread B.....	50 50

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Sales.....	High Low Last
25 Dom Tar pf 77.....	76 77
20,000 *Dorvil Slec.....	6 5 5
88,900 *Duquesne.....	23 1/2 18 22
14,200 *East Crest.....	7 1/2 8
40,535 *E. Malt.....	26 1/2 26 1/2
100 *Easy Wash 200.....	200 200
28,285 *Eldorado.....	154 138 144
120 Eng Elect B.....	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
2,425 *Falconbridge.....	515 535
1,531 Fanny Farm.....	22 1/2 22 1/2
6,000 *Fed Kirk.....	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
2,700 *Fernand.....	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
800 *Firestone.....	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2
10 Fleet Aircraft.....	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
2,184 Ford A.....	20 1/2 19 1/2
2,200 *Found Pie 10.....	10 10 10
14,400 *Francour.....	26 1/2 24 1/2
721 Galtineau.....	14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
335 Galtineau Pw.....	95 92 93 1/2
650 Galtineau R.....	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
300 Gen S Wars.....	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
67,200 *Gillies Lake.....	9 1/2 7 1/2
3,500 *Glenora.....	15 14 15
24,600 *God's Lk.....	34 34 34
8,800 *Goldale.....	21 20 20
16,000 *Gold Eagle.....	7 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
5,500 *Goodfish.....	2 2 2
141 Goodyear.....	68 68 68
133 Goodyear pf.....	58 57 58
500 *Grab Bouquet.....	3 3 3
17,215 *Granada.....	6 4 1/2 5
2,700 *Grandoro.....	5 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
173 Gr Lake vt.....	12 1/2 12 1/2
282 Gr Lak vt pf.....	12 1/2 12 1/2
100 *G West.....	75 75 75
5 Greening West.....	10 10 10
7,300 *Gunnar.....	50 50 50
1,925 Gypsum.....	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
23,000 *Halcorw S.....	3 1/2 1 1/2 3
21,430 *Halliwell.....	6 4 1/2 5 1/2
440 Hrd Carpet.....	55 55 55
24,425 *Hard Rock 120.....	112 117
36,300 *Harker.....	9 1/2 7 1/2 8 1/2
6,300 *Highwood.....	21 19 21
100 H & Dauch 10.....	10 10 10
3,850 Hollinger.....	15 14 15
97,295 *Home Oil.....	25 1/2 25 1/2
38,060 *Homestead.....	10 1/2 10 1/2
41,955 *Howey.....	36 33 33
1,920 Hudson Bay.....	32 32 32
5 Hur & Erie.....	60 60 60
14 Imp Bank.....	212 213 1/2
10,778 Imp Oil.....	16 1/2 15 1/2
40 Int Mill pf 106.....	106 106
2,500 *Inspiration.....	35 25 27
100 *IntCoal C.....	30 30 30
400 Int Met A.....	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
22 Int Met pf.....	80 80 80
40 Int Mill pf 106.....	106 106
7,342 Int Nickel.....	48 1/2 49 1/2
5,921 Int Pete.....	26 23 23 1/2
30 Int Util B.....	60 60 60
10 *Island M.....	120 120 120
27,134 *Jacobs M.....	6 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

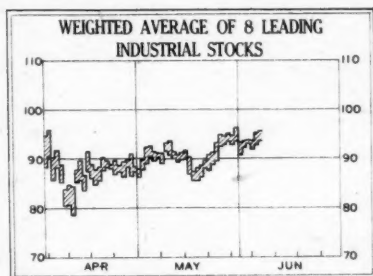
Sales.....	High Low Last
38,380 *Jellicoe.....	10 6 8
15 Kelvinator.....	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
65,560 *Kerr Addn 193.....	179 187
900 *Kerr Lake.....	45 45 45
1,100 *Kirk Hud.....	35 35 35
57,891 *Kirk Lk.....	158 146 156
20,900 *Laguna.....	8 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
2,525 Lake Shore.....	41 39 39 1/2
10 Lake Wds.....	16 16 16
5,452 *Lamaque G.....	625 625
10,400 *Lapa Cad.....	30 28 28
1,208 Laura Sec.....	12 1/2 12 1/2
1,659 *Lava Cap.....	72 70 70
33,500 *Label Oro.....	5 1/2 4 1/2 5
55,425 *Leitch.....	87 82 82
6,110 *Little L L.....	300 310 310
1,235 Loblaw A.....	24 23 24
1,188 Loblaw B.....	22 1/2 22 1/2
11,860 *Macassa.....	490 465 470
16,950 *McL. C.....	230 210 217
11,400 *Mads R Lk.....	41 42
100,140 *Malartic G.....	75 69 70
7,000 *Man E.....	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
125 M Leaf pf.....	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
100 *M Leaf M.....	150 150 150
14 M Leaf M pf.....	3 3 3
3,525 *Marago.....	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
2,023 Massey-H.....	5 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
550 Mass-H pf.....	45 45 45
145 McCall.....	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
60 McCall pf.....	90 87 87
2,168 McIntyre.....	35 34 34 1/2
19,375 *Molken R.....	128 133
32,050 *Mottville.....	19 1/2 15 1/2 18
12,577 *McWatts.....	53 46 50 1/2
3,500 *Merland O.....	3 3 3
1,250 *Mining C.....	140 135 135
17,515 *Moneta.....	123 115 119
808 Moore Corp.....	37 1/2 37 1/2
11 Moore C A.....	165 165 165 1/2
28,365 *Morris K.....	10 8 8 1/2
1,000 *Murphy.....	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
280 Nat Gro.....	42 41 42 1/2
50 Nat Gro C.....	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
470 Nat Gro pf.....	24 1/2 24 1/2
440 Nat Gro C.....	49 47 47 1/2
22 Nat Tr.....	195 195 195
33,400 *Naybor.....	20 1/2 17 1/2
17,400 *Newbec.....	4 3 3
390 *Nipissing.....	150 146 150
3,732 *Noranda.....	80 79 80
170 North Star.....	100 100
500 *Norgold.....	4

Financial Markets: Strength in High Grade Bonds

Probably Bullish Factor

STOCK prices have advanced moderately during the past week and a number of issues have established new high records for the second quarter. Bond prices have also improved moderately.

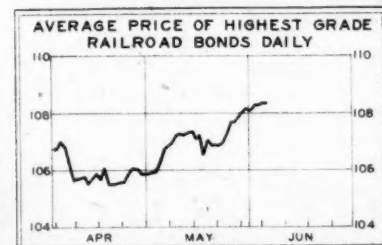
Prices declined moderately last Thursday, apparently on news of the Russian rejection of the Anglo-French alliance. No large amount of stock was brought out on the decline, however, and next day a recovery set in. After stabilizing temporarily on Saturday and Monday another advance set in which continued through the remainder of the week except for a slight and irregular reaction Wednesday afternoon.



	High.	Low.	Last.
June 1.....	93.3	90.8	92.2
June 2.....	93.6	92.1	92.9
June 3.....	93.7	93.0	93.2
June 5.....	93.6	91.9	92.7
June 6.....	95.1	92.7	94.4
June 7.....	95.6	93.7	94.0

The best gains of the week were in Inland Steel, Westinghouse Electric, du Pont, Union Carbide, American Can, Liggett & Myers and Eastman Kodak. The motor stocks, United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, General Electric, Continental Can, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Corn Products, the coppers and the utilities made relatively little improvement.

Business news received in the financial district during the week was mixed in character but with a small preponderance of favorable items. It was at least in marked contrast to the pronounced pessimism which has characterized financial sentiment over recent weeks. Favorable news included reports of a continued high level of activity in the building industry, a further slight improvement in car loadings and reports of rather better conditions in the steel industry with an advance in steel scrap prices.



AVERAGE PRICE OF HIGHEST GRADE RAILROAD BONDS

	June.	May.	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
1.....	108.07	105.84	106.74	107.48	105.70
2.....	108.24	105.89	106.74	107.50	105.68
3.....	108.24	105.99	106.74	107.80	106.09
4.....	108.33	106.32	107.01	107.74	106.19
5.....	108.33	106.78	106.84	107.84	106.21
6.....	108.33	106.83	106.26	107.84	106.21
27.....	107.92	106.01	107.40	107.27	107.27
28.....	105.84	107.08	107.33	107.33	107.33
29.....	108.06	105.89	107.43	107.43	107.43
30.....	107.37	106.73	106.73	106.73	106.73
31.....	108.14	106.73	106.73	106.73	106.73

On the unfavorable side was a fairly sharp decline in motor output, which had, however, been expected. Another unfavorable item was the announcement that Eastern railroads were planning to cut passenger fares. The decision to adopt a sliding-scale reduction constitutes a reversal of the policy formerly maintained by most Eastern roads, and the change suggests that competition is going to have to be met primarily by lower rates. As a development directly influencing railroad

earnings, this step is probably of minor importance, but it emphasizes the difficulty of the problems which confront the railroads as a result of increasing competition.

Developments in the foreign situation have had comparatively little influence on the course of security prices. Hitler's remarks on the so-called British encirclement threat against Germany at the war veterans' assembly at Kassel are apparently not regarded as important. Little attention was paid likewise to the British refusal to accept the Russian plan to guarantee the territorial integrity of the smaller Balkan States.

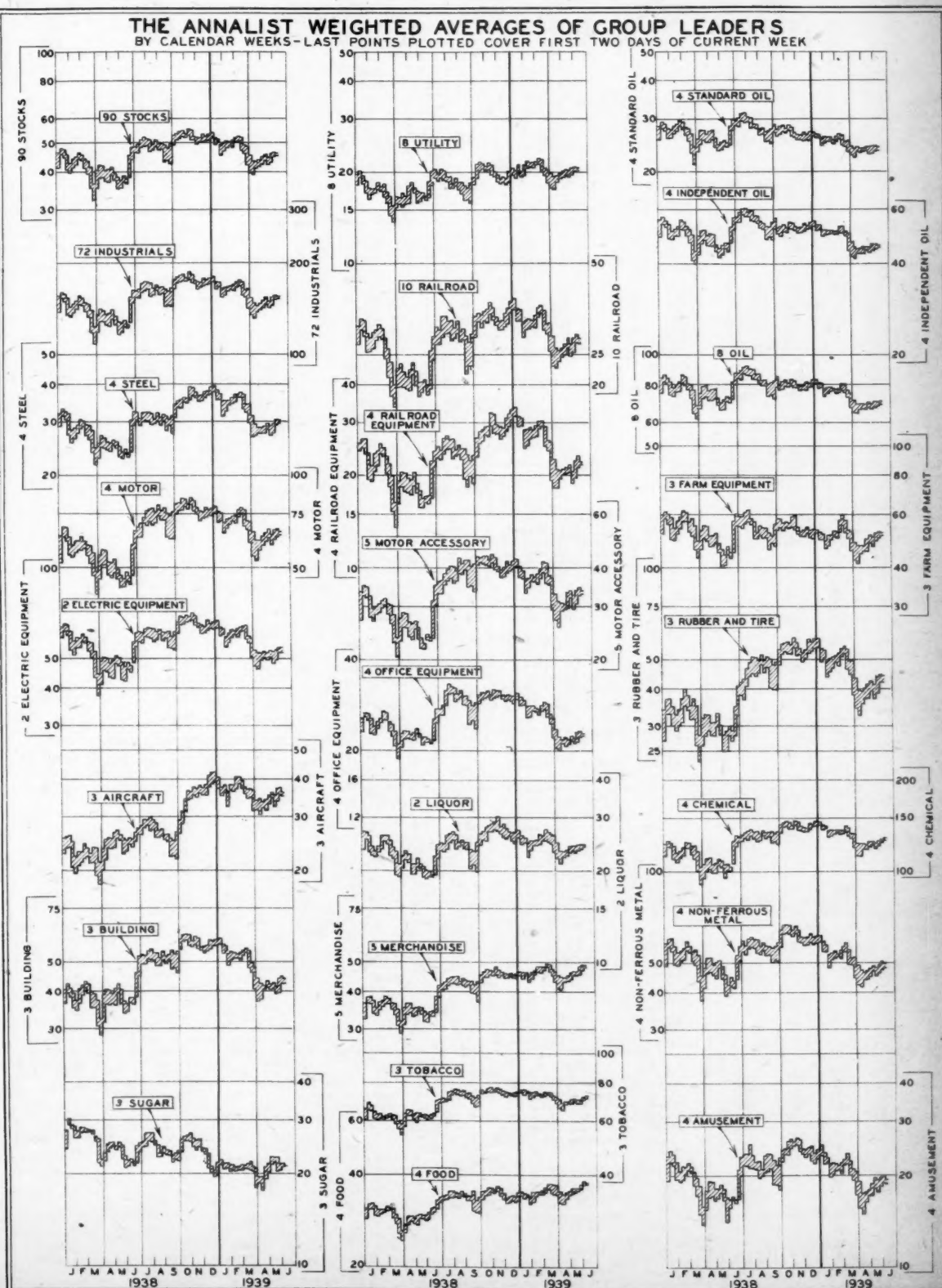
Bond prices have continued to advance during the week, and a number of averages of high-grade issues established new high records. Most second and lower grade bonds, however, are still below the best levels reached in the first quarter. The strength of high-grade bonds is, of course, to be regarded as a favorable factor in the stock market outlook, since in the past no really serious decline in stock prices has set in without a downturn developing first in the bond market.

The fact that stocks did not decline on the Russian news and their ability to renew their advance afterward are favorable elements in the market's behavior

from a technical standpoint. The market, however, has continued very dull. A number of important supply points will have to be encountered before a really extensive advance can take place. It seems doubtful whether the market has exhibited enough vigor on the recent recovery to warrant the hope that it will be able to push through the supply levels established during the past seven months without the support of some more definitely favorable development in the business world.

If a pronounced business recovery sets in some time during the next two or three months, this would probably give sufficient support to enable prices to push up into new high ground. Seasonal tendencies are rather favorable during the next three months.

M. C.



THE ANNALIST uses for these pages the following standing footnote: "Subject to revision. Revised. All other footnotes appear immediately below each table."

RAILROAD STATISTICS WEEKLY (27)

Week ended	1939.	5-Year Ave.	P. C. Departure
May 27	1939.	(1934-38) Ave.	
Total load/ga.	627,674	644,752 - 2.6	
Grain & pr.	33,904	28,878 -17.4	
Coal & coke	105,191	118,992 -11.7	
Forest prod.	29,763	30,113 - 1.2	
Manuf. prod.	404,440	413,570 - 2.2	
Year to date:			
Total load/ga.	12,194,405	12,897,120 - 5.7	
Grain & pr.	645,458	621,669 + 3.0	
Coal & coke	2,305,519	2,781,892 -17.1	
Forest prod.	567,141	580,552 -2.3	
Manuf. prod.	8,128,693	8,351,773 - 2.7	
Fr. car sur.	15-30	265,414	261,852 + 1.4
P. C. freight			
cars serv.	May 1	86.5	86.2 + 0.3
May 1	86.5	86.2 + 0.3	
Yr. to Apr. 30:			
Gross rev.	1,179,892	1,165,031 + 1.3	
Exp.	964,756	939,840 + 2.6	
Taxes	114,699	97,830 + 16.7	
Rate of return			
on invest.			
Yr. to Apr. 30:			
East. Dist.	1.89	5.75 - 67.1	
South. Dist.	2.07	5.75 - 64.0	
West. Dist.	0.62	5.75 - 89.2	
U. S.	1.55	5.75 - 73.0	

Thousands of dollars.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (18)

(Average daily barrels; excluding "hot" or illegally produced oil)

	1939.	5-Year Ave.
Barrels	May 27	May 28
Texas	1,406,100	1,462,000
Panhandle	455,800	449,750
North	152,000	161,750
W. Cent.	261,000	195,100
West	52,900	55,100
E. Cent.	159,700	222,300
East	102,900	99,250
S. W.	83,850	83,250
Coastal	64,200	60,700
Montana	16,100	14,500
Colorado	5,200	3,950
New Mex.	115,500	110,500
California	582,600	613,500

Total U. S. 3,425,200 3,585,250 3,098,650

Effective April. Excluding Illinois.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES WEEKLY (11)

	May 31, May 24, June 1, 1939.	1939.	1938.
Manufacturing	30	33	41
Wholesale	23	38	18
Retail	135	140	156
Construction	13	10	18
Com'l service	9	11	4
Total U. S.	210	252	237
Regions:			
New England	13	21	25
Middle Atlantic	84	110	96
E. North Central	37	48	52
W. North Central	13	14	11
South Atlantic	16	16	9
E. South Central	6	7	9
W. South Central	12	11	15
Mountain	9	2	2
Pacific	16	23	18
Total U. S.	210	252	237

DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS WEEKLY (1)

	Reported in Railway Age of:		
	June 3, 1939.	May 27, 1939.	June 4, 1938.
Locomotives ..	.....	20	.....
Rails (tons)...	2,000	.....	.....

DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS MONTHLY (1)

	May, Apr., May, 1939.	1939.	1938.
Passenger cars	14	55	
Freight cars	2,056	2,695	6,124
Locomotives	51	19	5
Rails (tons)	11,000	86,127	10,967
Struc. stl. (tons)	660		

THE ANNALIST CYCLICAL PRICE INDEX

	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.
Mar. 29	60.3	52.1	84.1	60.2
Apr. 5	59.6	51.7	84.6	59.4
Apr. 12	59.1	51.2	85.1	58.2
Apr. 19	59.7	50.5	79.6	59.0
Apr. 26	59.4	51.2	78.5	58.4
May 3	60.5	50.9	77.5	57.5
May 10	61.3	50.6	76.4	57.0
May 17	61.5	49.8	75.6	57.0
May 24	62.0	49.1	75.3	56.8
May 31	61.2	48.0	74.7	56.5
June 7	61.5	47.7	74.2	56.8

STEEL SCRAP PRICES (23)

	June 3, May 27, June 4, 1939.	1939.	1938.
Heavy melting, aver. of daily quotations	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$11.15

BANK DEBIT-COMMERCIAL LOAN RATIO-COMPONENTS

(Debits in 140 cities outside New York; debits and loans in millions of dollars)

	1938.	Total.	Days.	Average Daily.	Seasonal Index.	Seasonally Adjusted.	Commercial Loans.	Ratio.	Trimestrial Moving Average.
May	1938.	16,013	25	641	97.2	659	5,624	12.55	12.66
January	1939.	17,806	25	712	100.8	706	3,800	12.55	12.66
February		15,111	22	687	99.3	692	3,760	12.43	12.43
March		18,163	27	673	97.4	691	3,792	12.33	12.32
April		16,832	25	673	96.9	695	3,848	12.20	12.30
May*		17,763	26	683	97.2	703	3,839	12.37	

*Prior to July, 1938, total all other loans adjusted for seasonal variation; thereafter commercial, industrial and agricultural loans have been quoted to the old, seasonally adjusted series by multiplying by 1.48. *Subject to revision. Revised.

NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

(Average daily; adjusted for seasonal variation)

	1938.	New Phila.	Cleve.	Rich.	At.	Chi.	St.	Minne.	Kan.	San
		Boston.	York.	delphia.	land.	lanta.	cago.	Louis.	apolis.	City.
Apr.	1938.	335	733	420	271	390	320	993	217	264
1939.										
Jan.	656	1,234	774	520	650	780	1,573	445	319	434
Feb.	898	1,197	740	479	738	834	1,815	389	331	449
Mar.	507	1,160	703	520	644	1,661	1,634	358	242	417
Apr.	523	1,081	632	507	634	1,561	1,871	362	327	420

Tennessee estimated.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED BY TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

(In 37 States; millions of dollars)

	1938.	Total.	Residential.	Facilities.	Commercial.	Public Works.	Public Utilities.	Educational.	All Other.
May	1938.	283.2	83.2	8.6	19.2	78.5	43.7	11.8	38.2
1939.									
Jan.	251.7	80.2	7.1	17.3	57.0	29.5	31.7	28.9	
Feb.	220.2	79.0	9.5	13.5	53.1	18.5	21.8	24.7	
Mar.	300.7	125.2	13.0	17.4	58.0	19.6	27.6	39.8	
Apr.	330.0	114.4	17.5	21.3	85.6	35.3	21.1	34.8	

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF AND PUBLIC WORKS

(Thousands of dollars; excess of credits)

	1938.	Relief.	Public Works.	Ag. Aid.	Home Owners.	Total.
January	1938.	129,257	69,335	39,630	12,598	250,820
February		129,844	68,941	49,171	14,634	262,590
March		172,662	68,484	75,966	21,102	338,214
April		170,836	60,684	101,178	20,882	353,580
May		183,098	73,317	67,205	17,947	341,567
June		190,913	77,221	59,707	15,483	343,324
July		198,243	73,597	90,826	13,368	386,034
August		221,238	82,022	77,377	9,032	389,724
September		219,978	93,906	77,713	7,713	399,409
October		232,454	97,434	88,369	12,882	431,139
November		217,474	87,163	90,375	9,497	404,509
December		242,634	120,190	73,672	11,131	447,627
January	1939.	208,814	101,137	66,850	13,405	390,206
February		182,252	104,206	76,389	19,660	382,487
March		225,012	104,352	110,398	32,121	461,923
April		198,435	100,185	117,013	24,810	437,443
May		196,338	102,181	118,142	22,682	439,313

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		Income, Non-Farm.	June 1	Stock Prices, The New York Times Average, Monthly.	June 1
		Life Insurance, New.	May 25	Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.	May 10
		Machine Tool Orders.	May 17	Zinc, Slab.	May 10

THE ANNALIST uses for these pages the following standing footnote: "Subject to revision. Revised. All other footnotes appear immediately below each table."

COAL AND BEEHIVE COKE PRODUCTION WEEKLY (5)

	1939.	1938.	1937.
Bituminous coal:			
Total	6,152	5,125	5,324
Daily average.	1,052	854	887
Anthracite (Penn.):			
Total	825	924	1,288
Daily average.	138	154	215
Beehive coke:			
Total	7	5	11
Daily average.	1	1	2

ENGINEERING CONTRACT AWARDS WEEKLY (14)

(Thousands of dollars)

	1939.	1938.	1937.
Federal	4,334	5,556	2,034
State & munic.	31,287	44,147	32,679
Public	35,621	49,703	34,713
Private	4,266	21,619	10,537
Total	39,887	71,322	45,250

ENGINEERING CONTRACT AWARDS MONTHLY (14)

(Weekly averages; thousands of dollars)

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24 THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June
Freight carloadings.....	76.5	80.1	79.3	82.8	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2
Miscellaneous.....	74.9	78.0	77.3	79.1	81.0	80.9	80.9	80.9	80.9	80.9	80.9	80.9
Other.....	79.6	84.4	83.2	90.3	90.7	90.8	90.8	90.8	90.8	90.8	90.8	90.8
Elec. power production.....	199.2	198.3	97.8	98.3	99.3	98.9	91.1	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6
Manufacturing.....	81.5	90.2	90.3	95.3	101.7	102.7	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4
Steel ingot prod.....	61.0	64.3	66.6	68.7	73.8	84.8	90.5	37.8	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2
Pig iron prod.....	56.8	70.7	82.2	81.7	94.2	91.9	95.4	40.7	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4
Textiles.....	110.7	115.7	112.2	115.4	121.5	115.6	81.1	74.7	74.7	74.7	74.7	74.7
Cotton consumption.....	110.2	123.0	120.8	124.0	128.4	123.4	86.8	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3
Wool consumption.....	87.3	124.6	117.3	119.7	146.3	132.1	78.7	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8
Silk consumption.....	55.7	59.5	68.7	66.7	73.7	71.9	78.7	64.0	69.4	69.4	69.4	69.4
Rayon consumption.....	107.5	110.0	100.9	109.9	104.7	89.2	65.5	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.5
Foot and shoe prod.....	112.5	112.7	126.3	138.2	139.1	140.4	110.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0
Automobile prod.....	77.7	82.9	83.7	99.9	104.8	114.5	46.9	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.1
Lumber production.....	72.6	69.1	72.3	84.0	76.0	63.3	59.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6
Cement production.....	74.3	71.4	64.1	72.1	71.6	58.7	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5
Mining.....	76.7	77.6	78.2	76.4	74.6	75.3	64.9	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0
Zinc production.....	75.0	72.7	71.3	73.4	78.8	73.4	64.6	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2
Lead.....	80.2	87.4	91.9	82.4	66.3	79.0	65.5	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7
Combined index.....	86.6	90.1	80.7	92.3	95.0	95.2	73.8	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1

25 THE ANNALIST INDEX OF WORLD INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (1928=100; adjusted for seasonal variation)

	Apr. 1939	Mar. 1939	Feb. 1939	Jan. 1939	Dec. 1938	Nov. 1938	Oct. 1938	Sept. 1938	Aug. 1938	July 1938	June 1938
World:.....	105.2	105.4	106.0	105.9	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6
Including U. S. A.....	105.2	105.4	106.0	105.9	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6
Not including U. S. A.....	74.0	73.6	72.2	73.7	75.0	74.7	62.9	62.9	62.9	62.9	62.9
Belgium.....	78.8	96.9	97.0	100.3	108.9	102.8	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6
Canada.....	104.0	151.3	147.3	147.3	146.0	147.3	146.0	146.0	146.0	146.0	146.0
Denmark.....	103.1	139.9	129.5	142.6	152.2	143.3	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
France.....	92.0	90.0	88.0	87.7	86.7	83.0	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6
Germany.....	137.9	140.3	136.6	131.7	132.3	129.6	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2
Italy.....	118.2	1116.6	115.2	113.0	112.5	108.3	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9
Japan.....	200.5	195.4	193.1	188.1	189.5	189.5	189.5	189.5	189.5	189.5	189.5
Netherlands.....	109.5	103.2	103.3	106.6	105.9	105.6	101.6	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.5
Norway.....	144.7	140.7	141.2	141.6	142.7	148.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6
Poland.....	130.7	127.4	121.2	122.9	121.3	119.3	119.3	119.3	119.3	119.3	119.3
Sweden.....	168.4	167.0	164.2	162.7	162.7	159.9	167.0	167.0	167.0	167.0	167.0
United Kingdom.....	116.2	113.0	111.9	107.6	108.7	110.8	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4
United States.....	83.5	89.0	89.0	91.7	94.4	93.5	87.1	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.9

Excluding Russia. General business activity. Month in previous year corresponding to most recent month shown; revised data. Beginning July, 1938, including Austria.

A description and back figures of the revised indices of world industrial production appeared on pages 731, 732 and 747 of THE ANNALIST of May 25, 1939. Back figures for individual countries (including those that have been revised) may be obtained on request from THE ANNALIST; as these will probably not, however, be available before the end of June, requests for them will be held without acknowledgment until the data become available.

26 THE NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY BUSINESS INDEX

	Freight Car Loadings	Steel Mill Activity	Electric Power Prod.	Auto Prod.	Lumber Prod.	Cotton Mill Activity	Combined Index
Effective weights.....	18	7	25	10	10	10	100
Adjusted weights.....	19	08	10	49	03	06	100
May 28.....	63.8	77.9	39.1	90.5	45.9	60.1	79.8
June 4.....	65.0	78.9	33.3	89.4	33.0	60.1	75.0
June 11.....	68.2	77.4	33.9	90.8	41.2	62.1	76.6
1939.....							
Jan. 7.....	81.9	91.4	80.6	97.7	99.8	88.7	124.5
Jan. 14.....	78.1	88.9	79.6	95.8	91.7	81.6	122.3
Jan. 21.....	76.8	92.2	76.7	97.7	95.0	84.4	119.6
Jan. 28.....	78.4	93.5	74.1	98.8	100.9	81.3	119.6
Feb. 4.....	74.6	87.4	74.3	98.6	99.2	77.8	117.8
Feb. 11.....	73.9	86.8	75.4	97.3	103.2	69.7	121.8
Feb. 18.....	73.5	86.5	76.4	97.1	92.3	67.7	122.7
Feb. 25.....	72.4	89.6	74.9	95.4	87.4	73.8	120.0
Mar. 4.....	71.7	92.8	75.7	97.8	89.2	72.5	119.6
Mar. 11.....	74.4	86.1	74.9	98.2	90.2	68.0	120.9
Mar. 18.....	73.3	86.9	75.5	97.2	86.8	67.9	120.0
Mar. 25.....	74.4	89.4	74.9	96.0	85.9	66.6	122.7
Apr. 1.....	74.3	90.3	74.9	97.5	79.4	70.5	124.5
Apr. 8.....	71.5	76.0	72.5	95.5	78.5	71.8	121.2
Apr. 15.....	71.5	77.5	67.5	95.5	78.2	71.4	121.8
Apr. 22.....	70.2	78.3	65.7	96.2	79.5	74.0	121.4
Apr. 29.....	73.2	81.1	63.8	95.8	77.1	73.4	124.9
May 6.....	73.8	77.1	63.8	95.5	65.0	78.2	126.7
May 13.....	72.6	73.5	62.0	95.1	68.3	75.0	125.4
May 20.....	72.6	86.1	90.8	94.8	78.6	71.8	125.4
May 27.....	71.9	86.3	96.8	96.3	70.1	77.7	127.6
June 3.....			172.3		43.8		
June 10.....			78.1				

27 RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

	U. S.	Steel	Indep.	Total	Week Ending	Amer. Iron & Steel Inst.	Week Ending	N. Y.	As of	Iron Mt.	Am. Mt.
1938.....											
May 30.....	28%	28%	28%	28%	May 30	26.1	June 4	25%	25%	May 31	25
June 6.....	26%	26%	26%	26%	June 6	26.2	June 11	25%	25%	May 31	25
June 13.....	27%	26%	26%	26%	June 13	26.2	June 11	25%	25%	May 31	25
1939.....											
Apr. 3.....	53%	58	56	56	Mar. 27	56.1	Apr. 1	54%	56	Mar. 28	55
Apr. 10.....	49	56	53	53	Apr. 3	54.7	Apr. 8	53%	54%	Apr. 11	54
Apr. 17.....	48%	52%	51	51	Apr. 10	52.1	Apr. 15	51%	51%	Apr. 18	50
Apr. 24.....	47	52	50	50	Apr. 17	50.9	Apr. 22	50%	50%	Apr. 25	49
May 1.....	47	50	49	49	Apr. 24	48.6	Apr. 29	49	49	Apr. 26	48
May 8.....	46%	49	48	48	May 1	47.8	May 6	49	49%	May 2	49
May 15.....	42%	49	46%	46%	May 8	47.0	May 13	47	47	May 9	47
May 22.....	42%	48%	46	46	May 15	45.4	May 20	45%	45%	May 16	45
May 29.....	42%	48%	46%	46%	May 22	45.5	May 27	48	48	May 23	48
June 5.....					May 29	52.2	June 3	52	52	May 30	52
June 12.....					June 5	54.2	June 10	54	54	June 6	53

28 PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS WEEKLY (Percentage changes from corresponding week of previous year)

	N. Y.	Penn.	N. H.	N. W.	B. & O.	C. & O.	Atch.	Pac.	Sou.	Un.
1939.....										
Apr. 1.....	+15.0	+17.5	+41.1	+53.4	+24.1	+38.6	-2.3	+9.3	+12.2	+15.4
Apr. 8.....	-6.8	-1.2	+41.9	-60.0	-8.6	-55.9	+10.8	+8.3	+11.7	+11.8
Apr. 15.....	-8.4	-2.5	+34.2	-59.5	-9.0	-57.8	+9.0	+10.3	+5.4	+14.7
Apr. 22.....	+10.3	+2.6	+23.3	-51.8	-8.9	-58.5	0.0	+17.1	+12.2	+23.5
Apr. 29.....	+11.5	+5.0	+14.4	-54.4	-6.3	-57.9	+10.4	+3.3	+17.3	+17.3
May 6.....	-8.4	+0.9	+14.6	-60.8	-2.8	-56.5	+7.4	+3.2	+6.3	+14.3
May 13.....	+13.6	+17.8	+7.4	+34.1	+31.5	+21.7	+4.6	+0.7	+6.4	+15.5
May 20.....	+7.7	+12.9	+9.2	+26.9	+29.5	+19.9	+0.3	-0.8	+13.6	+15.9
June 3.....					+16.9	+30.1	+1.8			

29 OIL REFINERY ACTIVITY AND STOCKS (48) (Estimated for entire industry; thousands of barrels)

	Crude Runs to Still	Average Daily Capacity	% of Total Production	Stocks of Gasoline	Gasoline	Gas and Fuel Oil
1939.....						
May 6.....	3,275	80.4	110,732	278,607	86,216	134,764
May 13.....	3,400	83.8	111,172	277,739	84,808	134,506
May 20.....	3,460	85.4	111,139	277,068	84,544	135,794
May 27.....	3,405	84.0	111,180		84,152	136,378

Estimated from U. S. Bureau of Mines data. For reporting companies only. Including both finished and unfinished gasoline. Includes cracked, straight-run and natural blended gasoline for reporting companies only. Estimated for all companies. Not comparable with previous weeks.

30 FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS WEEKLY (19)

	May 27, 1939	May 20, 1939	May 13, 1939	May 6, 1939
Grain & gr pr.....	33,904	34,264	33,344	33,344
Livestock.....	10,706	11,511	12,048	12,048
Coal.....	100,357	92,721	98,078	98,078
Coke.....	4,834	4,462	4,375	4,375
Forest prod.....	29,763	30,088	26,841	26,841
Ore.....	43,670	36,232	20,431	20,431
Mdse., l. c.....	152,555	152,781	148,526	148,526
Mdse., freight.....	251,585	255,587	218,433	218,433
Total.....	627,674	615,966	562,076	562,076

31 ESTIMATED AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION WEEKLY (10)

	1939	1938	1937
Jan. 14.....	86,925	65,735	92,280
Jan. 21.....	90,205	65,418	81,395
Jan. 28.....	90,200	66,368	74,148
Feb. 4.....	78,410	51,443	72,295
Feb. 11.....	84,500	57,810	72,492
Feb. 18.....	79,800	59,100	95,698
Feb. 25.....	75,660	56,677	111,915
Mar. 4.....	78,095	54,445	126,643
Mar. 11.....	84,095	57,438	101,563
Mar. 18.....	86,725	57,555	99,450
Mar. 25.....	89,400	56,900	101,046
Apr. 1.....	85,980	57,500	95,827

BRITISH EXCHANGE RATES ON PARIS

(In francs; average price per day)

June	May	1939	Mar.	Feb.
1. 176.73	176.72	176.76	176.93	176.98
2. 176.74	176.73	176.76	176.92	176.98
3. 176.74	176.73	176.76	176.90	176.96
29. 176.73	176.73	176.76	176.79	176.79
30. 176.73	176.73	176.76	176.79	176.79
31. 176.73	176.73	176.76	176.79	176.79

GOLD AND SILVER PRICES

Week Ended	Gold	Silver
1939	London	N.Y.
Apr. 29:		
High	148s 6d	34.75
Low	148s 5½d	34.75
May 6:		
High	148s 6d	34.75
Low	148s 5½d	34.75
May 13:		
High	148s 6d	34.75
Low	148s 5½d	34.75
May 20:		
High	148s 6d	34.75
Low	148s 5½d	34.75
May 27:		
High	148s 6d	34.75
Low	148s 5½d	34.75
June 3:		
High	148s 6d	34.75
Low	148s 5½d	34.75

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEEKLY

(All quotations cable rates unless otherwise noted)

Par.	Country and Unit.	June 3, 1939	May 27, 1939	June 4, 1939
8.2397	England (sovereign)...	\$4.684	\$4.684	\$4.684
8.2397	Australia (sovereign)...	3.775	3.744	3.744
8.2397	So. Africa (sovereign)...	4.671	4.671	4.671
0.6634	France (franc)...	0.02654	0.02654	0.02654
0.02654	Italy (lira)...	0.02654	0.02654	0.02654
4.0332	Germany (reichsmark)...	4.0134	4.0134	4.0134
6.9057	Holland (florin)...	5.5377	5.5377	5.5377
1.6951	Canada (dollar)...	9.986	9.986	9.986
1.6951	Belgium (belga)...	1.7039	1.7039	1.7039
3.2669	Switzerland (franc)...	2.261	2.261	2.261
0.0220	Greece (drachma)...	0.00857	0.00857	0.00857
4.537	Sweden (krona)...	2.413	2.413	2.413
4.537	Denmark (krone)...	2.0904	2.0904	2.0904
4.537	Norway (krone)...	2.354	2.354	2.354
1.899	Poland (zloty)...	1.885	1.885	1.885
0.0298	Yugoslavia (dinar)...	0.0231	0.0231	0.0231
0.0748	Portugal (escudo)...	0.0428	0.0428	0.0428
0.0101	Rumania (leu)...	0.00724	0.00724	0.00724
2.961	Hungary (pengo)...	1.970	1.970	1.970
0.0426	Finland (markka)...	0.0207	0.0207	0.0207
6.180	India (rupee)...	3.491	3.491	3.491
5.000	Hong Kong (silv. dol.)...	2.917	2.917	2.917
5.000	Shanghai (silv. dol.)...	1.616	1.616	1.616
5.000	Manila (silver peso)...	4.980	4.980	4.980
5.000	Strait Settlements (dollar)...	5.453	5.453	5.453
5.453	Japan (yen)...	2.733	2.733	2.733
1.6479	Colombia (gold peso)...	5.750	5.750	5.750
1.6335	Argentina (paper peso)...	2.325	2.325	2.325
0.625	Brazil (paper milreis)...	0.0550	0.0550	0.0550
2.060	Chile (gold peso)...	0.0519	0.0519	0.0519
4.740	Peru (sol)...	1.862	1.862	1.862
1.7510	Uruguay (gold peso)...	3.637	3.637	3.637
5.440	Mexico (silver peso)...	2.020	2.020	2.020

1 Demand rate.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES DAILY

(Cable transfer rates)

June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7	June 8
England: High	\$4.684	\$4.684	\$4.684	\$4.684	\$4.684
Low	4.684	4.684	4.684	4.684	4.684
France: High	0.02654	0.02654	0.02654	0.02654	0.02654
Low	0.02654	0.02654	0.02654	0.02654	0.02654
Italy: High	0.02654	0.02654	0.02654	0.02654	0.02654
Low	0.02654	0.02654	0.02654	0.02654	0.02654
Germany: High	4.0134	4.0134	4.0134	4.0134	4.0134
Low	4.0134	4.0134	4.0134	4.0134	4.0134
Holland: High	5.5377	5.5377	5.5377	5.5377	5.5377
Low	5.5377	5.5377	5.5377	5.5377	5.5377
Belgium: High	1.7039	1.7039	1.7039	1.7039	1.7039
Low	1.7039	1.7039	1.7039	1.7039	1.7039
Switzerland: High	2.261	2.261	2.261	2.261	2.261
Low	2.261	2.261	2.261	2.261	2.261
Canada: High	9.986	9.986	9.986	9.986	9.986
Low	9.986	9.986	9.986	9.986	9.986
Japan: High	2.733	2.733	2.733	2.733	2.733
Low	2.733	2.733	2.733	2.733	2.733
Argentina (free inland)	2.325	2.325	2.325	2.325	2.325

1 Closing rate. 2 Demand rate.

SOURCES OF DATA

(1) Railway Age. (2) Commercial and Financial Chronicle. (3) The F. W. Dodge Corporation. (4) Federal Reserve Board. (5) United States Department of Commerce. (6) United States Department of Labor. (7) Edison Electric Institute. (8) The Iron Age. (9) American Institute of Steel Construction. (10) Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc. (11) Dun & Bradstreet's. (12) Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (13) Journal. (14) Engineering News-Record. (15) American Bureau of Metal Statistics. (16) American Iron and Steel Institute. (17) Akerly Company. (18) American Petroleum Institute. (19) American Railway Association. (20) United States Department of Interior. (21) Silk Associates of America. (22) National Industrial Conference Board. (23) Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (24) Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (25) American Zinc Institute. (26) Association of Life Insurance Presidents. (27) Bureau of Railway Economics. (28) Interstate Commerce Commission. (29) Rubber Manufacturers Association. (30) Bureau of Agricultural Economics. (31) American Appraisal Company. (32) Copper Institute. (33) New England Council. (34) National Machine Tool Builders Assoc. *Subject to revision. *Revised.

Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

June 1	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
92 Stocks	45.8	45.1	45.4	46.0	45.7	45.8
20 Industrials	152.8	150.5	151.5	153.3	152.4	152.2
4 Steels	30.0	29.3	29.5	29.9	29.6	29.8
4 Motors	34.3	33.9	34.0	34.3	34.0	34.3
5 Motor accessories	33.2	32.6	32.9	33.4	33.0	33.1
3 Aviation	36.3	35.6	36.0	36.5	36.2	36.5
3 Building	43.6	42.8	43.2	43.8	43.4	43.6
4 Chemicals	126.8	125.9	126.2	127.1	126.7	127.1
4 Nonferrous metals	48.6	47.7	48.2	48.7	48.4	48.6
4 Foods	37.9	37.5	37.8	38.0	37.7	37.8
3 Tobacco	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.9	71.9	71.9
3 Sugars	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1
2 Electrical equipments	53.6	52.6	53.0	53.6	53.3	53.3
3 Farm equipments	51.4	50.7	51.0	51.7	51.7	51.4
4 Office equipments	22.9	22.5	22.5	22.9	22.4	22.7
4 Railroad equipments	22.1	21.2	21.6	21.9	21.8	21.8
4 Amusement	19.4	18.9	19.3	19.4	19.2	19.2
5 Merchandise	48.5	47.7	48.2	48.5	48.4	48.5
3 Rubbers and tires	43.4	42.2	42.8	43.7	43.4	43.1
2 Liquor	24.4	23.8	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1
4 Standard Oils	23.8	23.5	23.6	23.9	23.7	23.7
4 Independent oils	45.6	44.9	45.1	45.5	45.3	45.3
3 Oils	68.4	68.4	68.4	68.4	68.4	68.4
10 Rails	28.0	27.7	27.6	28.0	27.7	27.6
8 Utilities	20.5	20.2	20.3	20.6	20.4	20.4

The New York Times Stock Market Averages

Week Ended	25 Rails	25 Industrials	50 Stocks
1939	High	Low	Last
Apr. 15	19.84	19.03	165.00
Apr. 22	19.84	19.13	165.21
Apr. 29	20.09	19.31	166.58
May 6	20.68	19.49	167.97
May 13	21.09	20.05	169.03
May 20	21.85	20.61	170.68
May 27	21.97	20.06	172.98
June 3	21.97	21.06	174.73

DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

June 1	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7
25 Rails	21.32	21.06	21.18	21.33	21.56	21.79
25 Industrials	152.8	150.5	151.5	153.3	152.4	152.2
50 Stocks	45.8	45.1	45.4	46.0	45.7	45.8

For weekly figures from 1925 to Oct. 2, 1937, see THE ANNALIST of Nov. 26, 1937.

Dow-Jones Stock Market Averages

WEEKLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

Week Ended	—30 Industrials			—20 Railroads			—15 Utilities			65 Stocks	
1939.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Last.
Apr. 15.	130.19	120.04	129.61	26.22	23.70	26.15	22.80	20.25	22.69	43.59	43.59
Apr. 22.	129.62	124.81	128.55	26.05	23.56	25.73	21.81	21.85	22.20	42.92	42.92
Apr. 29.	131.42	126.44	128.45	26.38	25.35	26.86	22.62	21.85	22.06	42.89	42.89
May 6.	133.24	127.53	131.74	27.21	25.60	26.88	23.41	22.02	23.10	44.20	44.20
May 13.	134.66	130.70	132.40	27.82	26.43	27.32	23.75	22.88	23.23	44.52	44.52
May 20.	135.68	132.35	131.22	27.45	25.92	26.49	23.33	22.25	22.69	43.87	43.87
May 27.	137.16	130.50	136.80	28.29	26.45	28.18	23.77	22.59	23.65	45.91	45.91
June 3.	139.23	135.52	137.12	28.88	27.79	29.94	23.95	23.28	23.52	45.88	45.88
DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST											
June 1.	137.36	135.52	136.20	28.13	27.79	27.95	23.55	23.28	23.40	45.64	45.64
June 2.	137.42	136.29	136.74	28.18	27.85	28.00	23.59	23.47	23.47	45.90	45.90
June 3.	137.41	136.82	137.12	28.01	27.91	27.94	23.56	23.45	23.52	45.88	45.88
June 4.	137.36	136.34	137.06	27.77	27.78	27.90	23.61	23.57	23.46	45.87	45.87
June 6.	138.84	136.98	138.36	28.53	28.16	28.43	23.85	23.47	23.81	46.38	46.38
June 7.	139.79	138.17	138.71	28.63	28.27	28.34	24.16	23.84	24.04	46.49	46.49

DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

June 1	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7
30 Industrials	137.36	135.52	136.20	138.13	137.79	138.71
20 Railroads	26.22	25.16	25.76	26.05	25.35	26.86
15 Utilities	27.33	26.47	27.32	27.82	26.47	27.32
65 Stocks	45.8	45.1	45.4	46.0	45.7	45.8

Shares Sold, New York Stock Exchange

WEEKLY TOTALS AND DAILY AVERAGES

Week Ended	RAILROADS	IND. AND MISC.	TOTAL
1939	Total	Av. Daily	Total
Apr. 15	579,740	107,359	5,943,010
Apr. 22	220,150	40,769	2,466,518
Apr. 29	261,565	48,438	2,596,275
May 6	243,380	45,070	2,395,500
May 13	280,740	48,285	2,394,500
May 20	306,940	38,322	2,293,870
May 27	325,820	33,704	3,545,130
June 3	183,540	41,714	2,254,610

DAILY TOTALS

June 1	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7
Railroads	34,070	27,510	36,470	39,040	34,470	46,000
Ind. and Misc.	564,470	564,530	564,530	564,530	564,530	564,530
Total	598,540	592,040	598,540	598,540	598,540	598,540

YEAR TO DATE

1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Railroads	97,408,335	94,351,268	98,803,375	94,826,798	97,979,115	95,111,648
Ind. and Misc.	98,328,585	95,418,578	98,328,585	95,418,578	98,328,585	95,418,578
Total	195,736,920	189,769,846	197,131,960	190,245,376	196,307,700	190,530,226

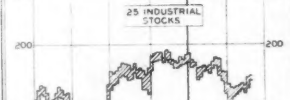
DOW-JONES BOND AVERAGES

(Based on closing quotations)

10	10	10	10	40
Grade	Second	Public	Util.	Indus. Bonds
1939				
May	93.75	47.16	108.34	107.15
27	93.64	47.86	108.39	107.38
30	93.75	47.16	108.34	107.15
31	93.75	47.16	108.34	107.15
June				
1	93.85	48.22	108.45	107.52
2	93.94	48.27	108.57	107.50
3	94.03	48.30	108.65	107.49
4	93.90	48.19	108.64	107.35
5	94.11	48.50	108.67	107.43
6	94.01	48.77	108.64	107.54

THE NEW YORK TIMES STOCK AVERAGES

BY CALENDAR WEEKS



50 STOCKS



25 RAILROAD STOCKS



Financial News of the Week

NET income of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation in the first quarter of this year was \$5,533,000, the highest for any three months' period since the first quarter of 1936, when profits were \$6,365,000. In the fourth quarter of 1938 net income was \$3,611,000, while in the September period only \$299,000 was earned.

The sharp rise in first-quarter profits reflects higher gross revenues and certain operating economies. Total revenues in the first quarter were \$29,383,000, an increase of 5 per cent as contrasted with revenues in the initial quarter of last year. Like the railroads, most utility companies can increase net profits swiftly whenever total revenues rise.

Earnings of the company for all of last year were only slightly over \$10,000,000, the smallest since the inception of the company with the single exception of 1934. Profits last year, moreover, were 25 per cent below those of 1937 although total revenues declined only 6 per cent.

Table I gives important items from the annual reports of the company since 1929.

In the first quarter of this year the Consolidated Edison Company of New York earned \$15,111,000, or \$1.08 a common share, the highest in exactly one year. In the fourth quarter of last year net profits totaled \$8,305,000 while in the three months ended March 31, 1938, \$15,418,000 was earned.

Gross revenues of the company in the first quarter were \$68,700,000, an increase of 2.8 per cent as compared with the first quarter of last year. Second-quarter revenues should make a better comparison with a year ago, since the company has received considerable stimulus from World's Fair visitors to New York City. In fact, in the week ended May 21 electric output of the "Edison" system aggregated 132,900,000 kilowatt-hours, a rise of 12 per cent as compared with the corresponding week in 1938.

For operating statistics of the company since 1929 see THE ANNALIST of Jan. 11, 1939.

The Western Union Company in the first quarter of this year incurred a net loss of \$818,000, the largest since the first quarter of last year and comparing with a deficit of \$90,000 in the fourth quarter of 1938.

Gross revenues of the company in the first quarter were \$21,921,000, only slightly above revenues of \$21,777,000 in the first quarter of last year. There has been little improvement in the company's business since the first three months, according to trade reports. Western Union's gross depends to a large extent upon the state of general business and, in particular, activity in the major markets such as the stock and bond exchanges and the various commodity markets.

INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

Aviation Corporation of New York (5-10-39)—A registration statement has been filed with the SEC covering an issue of 925,917 shares of \$3 par value common stock.

Of the common shares registered, 650,793 will be offered first to its stockholders, other than the Aviation and Transportation Corporation, through warrants and the unsubscribed portion will be publicly offered through underwriters at the prevailing market price. The remaining 275,124 common shares will be issued to the Aviation and Transportation Corporation.

Underwriters will be Schroder, Rockefeller & Co., Inc., Emanuel & Co. and others to be supplied by amendment.

Proceeds will be used for the payment of a loan from Aviation and Transportation and for an advance to the Aviation Manufacturing Corporation.

The New York City Police Department has revived its aviation unit by awarding the Stinson division of this company a contract for \$34,250 to cover two airplanes. Additional orders are expected. Several

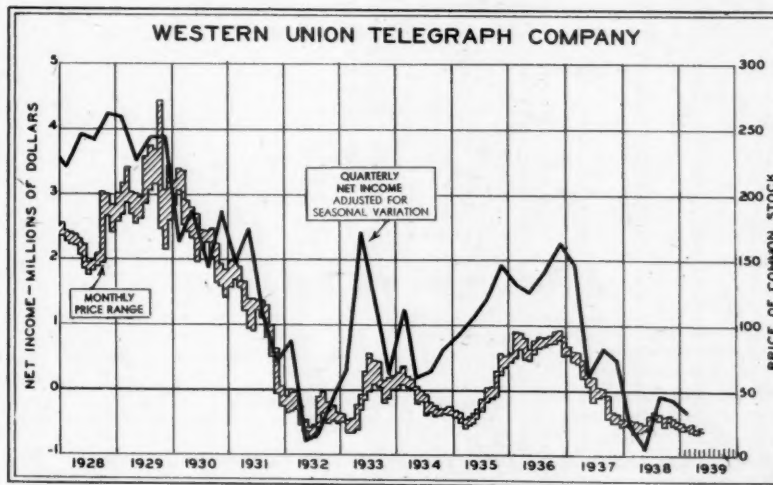
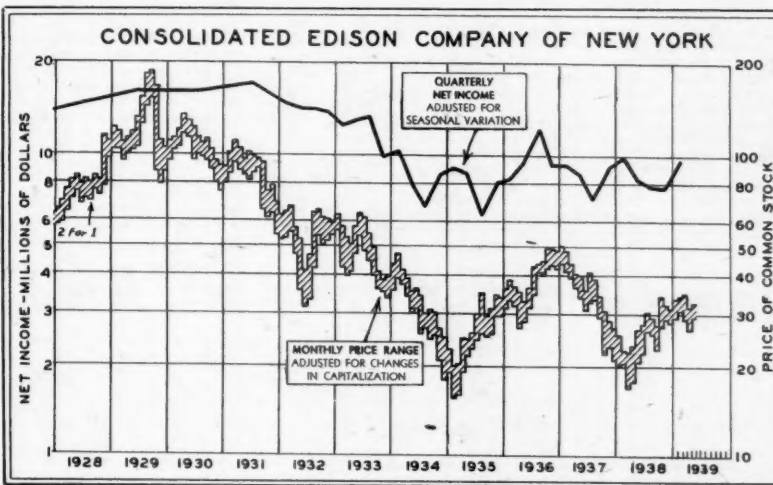
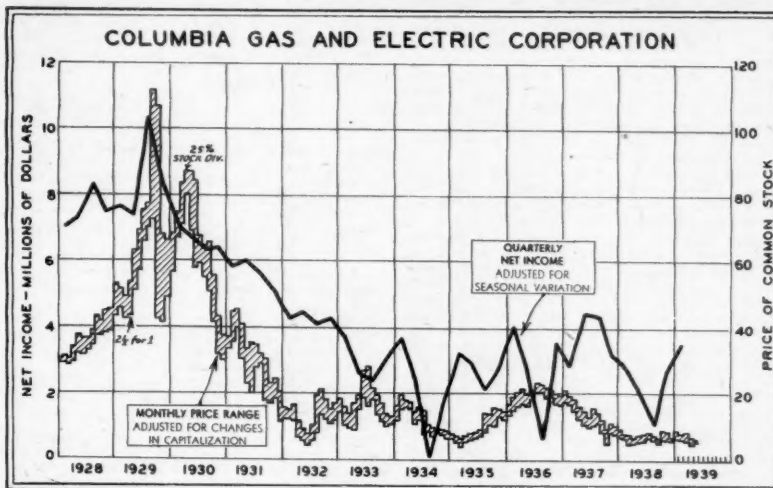


Table I. Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation
(Thousands)

Years Ended	Gross Revenues	Operating Expenses	Total Income	Fixed Charges	Times Earned	Net Income	Earned a Com. Share	Surplus for Year
Dec. 31:								
1929	\$100,325	\$54,855	\$45,470	\$8,833	4.64	\$32,161	\$2.49	\$9,533
1930	96,130	55,630	40,500	8,957	3.95	26,499	1.76	11,125
1931	89,404	52,213	37,191	11,284	2.98	22,332	1.42	35,312
1932	79,155	45,957	33,198	11,968	2.44	17,205	0.96	11,120
1933	74,453	45,391	29,062	11,570	2.09	12,497	0.51	5,940
1934	77,428	49,671	27,757	12,019	1.82	9,793	0.25	2,941
1935	81,169	49,818	31,351	12,116	1.99	11,944	0.43	2,658
1936	90,885	56,199	34,686	11,448	2.16	13,223	0.53	1,585
1937	98,810	56,913	41,897	11,057	2.23	13,573	0.57	1,493
1938	92,968	55,175	37,793	11,401	1.90	10,231	0.31	3,761
Dec. 31:								
1929	\$479,008	\$247,456	\$231,552	\$11,339	20.39	\$249,312	\$3.99	\$57,118
1930	491,566	253,704	237,862	11,795	20.13	249,312	3.99	55,822
1931	540,978	279,365	261,613	13,625	19.21	248,871	3.91	44,449
1932	558,404	283,125	275,279	9,263	30.00	249,312	3.99	40,552
1933	559,041	277,866	281,175	9,680	29.04	249,312	3.99	37,051
1934	550,501	272,627	277,874	19,462	16.338	249,312	3.99	15,905
1935	553,252	263,929	289,323	19,159	19.490	249,312	3.99	19,024
1936	555,776	274,653	281,123	27,226	26.436	249,312	3.99	20,385
1937	557,774	284,165	273,609	22,549	24.865	249,312	3.99	19,840
1938	556,160	288,520	267,640	18,502	22,016	249,312	3.99	20,677

d Deficit.

other cities in the Northeast are planning additions to their aviation units, according to trade information.

Boeing Airplane Company (2-1-39)—Unfinished business of the company on March 31 amounted to \$14,924,652, compared with \$14,894,918 on Dec. 31. In the first quarter of the year the company booked \$1,393,903 of new business and made deliveries of \$2,364,169.

Boeing Aircraft, a subsidiary, has announced that it is starting an assembly line system to speed the output of "flying fortress" planes.

Caterpillar Tractor (3-29-39)—The company has announced a reduction from a five-day to a four-day week in factory operations.

Continental Motors (4-26-39)—Return to profitable operations in three months ended April 30, 1939, second fiscal quarter, was result of substantially increased sales and material improvement in operating economies. Second quarter sales were up 49 per cent over preceding three months and for first six months of current fiscal year sales were 21.9 per cent ahead of the first half of previous fiscal year. Company went into third fiscal quarter with unfilled orders approximating \$2,800,000 and substantial new orders were said to be in prospect for June and July.

General Baking—With dollar sales so far in current quarter showing a substantial increase over first three months of the year, it is expected company will report net for the period in neighborhood of the 23 cents a common share earned in second quarter of 1938. In first three months of 1939 earnings were \$231,467, or 3 cents a common share, against \$322,817, or 9 cents a share, in same period a year ago.

General Motors (5-25-39)—The Diesel engine division of the company has announced that it has signed contracts with the Navy Department for \$2,500,000 worth of new submarine propelling equipment. The order called for manufacture of twelve main motors and auxiliary propelling apparatus.

Glidden Company (5-25-39)—The company has arranged to refinance \$4,000,000 of notes at lower rates of interest, saving about \$170,000 over the life of the notes, according to a statement to preferred stockholders. Approval by two-thirds of the stock is required.

Goodrich (B. F.) Company (6-1-39)—The company has obtained bank loans aggregating \$18,000,000 at 3 per cent, which, together with cash from the company's treasury, will be used to redeem the \$18,319,200 6 per cent convertible debentures. Latter have been called for redemption Aug. 2 at 103 and accrued interest.

Nu-Enamel Corporation (10-2-36)—Consolidated net sales of the company and its retail stores amounted to \$145,296 in April, a gain of 18 per cent over sales of \$123,000 a year before.

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line (7-13-38)—See item under Columbia Gas and Electric.

Selberling Rubber Company (5-10-39)—Stockholders at a special meeting voted approval of a capital adjustment plan advocated by the management.

Secony Vacuum Oil (6-1-39)—The company has filed with the SEC a registration statement covering \$50,000,000 of twenty-five-year 3 per cent debentures due on July 1, 1964.

The net proceeds from the sale of the securities are to be used for the redemption on July 21 at 102½ of \$50,000,000 of the company's fifteen-year 3½ per cent debentures due on Oct. 15, 1950. Accrued interest and any balance of funds required to retire the debentures will be provided from the general funds of the company, it is said.

The debentures will be redeemable at the option of the company after thirty days' notice at the following prices, plus accrued interest: If redeemed by June 30, 1944, 105 per cent; thereafter to June 30, 1949, 104; thereafter to June 30, 1954, 103; thereafter to June 30, 1959, 102; thereafter to June 30, 1963, 101; thereafter to Dec. 31, 1963, 100%.

BENEFICIAL INDUSTRIAL
LOAN CORPORATION

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Dividends have been declared by the Board of Directors, as follows:

PRIOR PREFERENCE STOCK

\$2.50 Dividend Series of 1938

62½¢ per share

COMMON STOCK

45¢ per share

Both dividends are payable June 30, 1939 to stockholders of record at close of business June 15, 1939.

E. A. BAILEY

June 1, 1939

Treasurer

No premium will be paid, for redemption after that date.

The price at which the debentures are to be offered to the public and the underwriting discounts and commissions are to be supplied by amendment to the registration statement.

To safeguard the company against unforeseen events, "such as a war or public calamity," the Socony prospectus said the company had arranged credit lines with certain banks under which it is entitled, but not obligated, to borrow up to \$50,000,000 for terms up to five years. This in the event that it might become advisable to withdraw or not complete sale of the issue. The credit lines are revocable by the banks until the close of business on Aug. 21, 1939.

United Engineering and Foundry (5-3-39)—Dismantling of the company's plant at Wooster, Ohio, for shipment to Japan is to begin soon, it was announced last week. The Shibaura Engineering Company of Japan is to form a company with a capital of 16,000,000 yen. United Engineering and Foundry is to receive 49 per cent of the stock in exchange for its plant. It will contribute no cash, but will supervise construction of the plant in Japan.

Vanadium Corporation (4-26-39)—It appears likely that net income for the first six months will amount to somewhere between 90 cents and \$1 a share, which would compare with net loss of \$5,794 for first half of 1938.

RAILROADS

Eastern Roads—Traffic officials met last week in the office of the Trunk Line Association at 143 Liberty Street, New York, to begin compilation of the reduced round-trip passenger fares to take effect in the East soon as a result of the reductions in tariffs previously announced in behalf of the Eastern railroads. The sliding scales to be used in computing the new fares for points outside New England are expected to add considerably to the work.

Railroad officials believed that the work would be completed in time to put the new rates in effect by the end of the month.

Since the change calls for a reduction in rates the Interstate Commerce Commission and State regulatory commissions are expected to give prompt consent.

Allegheny Corporation (5-25-39)—It is reported that a plan to change the indentures of Allegheny Corporation 5s of 1944 and the 5s of 1949 will be approved by directors and sent to bondholders within the next two weeks. Attorneys were preparing a draft of the proposals, which will require approval of 60 per cent of each issue to become effective. One change would permit use of cash deposited as collateral to be used for purchase and retirement of bonds through open market operations. Another would permit the use of dividends received from Chesapeake Corporation (in liquidation) holdings as income and for the payment of bond interest.

Central Railroad of New Jersey (4-26-39)—Directors of the road have approved a plan for placing 75 per cent of the interest on the carrier's almost \$50,000,000 of first and refunding bonds outstanding on a contingent and cumulative basis. In previous discussions of the plan the company had maintained that taxes imposed by the State of New Jersey had placed it in danger of going into bankruptcy.

The plan is to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval. The Chandler bill for facilitating adjustments of this kind by railroads, as passed in the House, would expedite the Jersey Central's program. As proposed in the Senate, the company would not derive benefit, but a slight change in the measure would extend its scope to the Jersey Central.

Of the bonds affected by the plan, there are \$43,741,000 bearing 5 per cent and \$4,990,000 bearing 4 per cent outstanding, all due in 1937. Interest on the obligations due on April 1 was defaulted.

The Jersey Central has conferred on the plan with insurance companies and savings banks. Approval by holders of 90 per cent of the affected issues is required to make the proposals effective. The plan provides for a committee of not more than seven bondholders' representatives, which is to scrutinize the company's fiscal prospects. The road also announced that it had been

negotiating for a reduction in the annual rentals of \$2,350,604 paid in 1938 for the use of tracks owned by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. These discussions have not been successful to date.

Placing of the bond interest on a contingent basis would be for the period between Jan. 1 last and Jan. 1, 1944, which arrangement may be terminated on July 1, 1941, or on any subsequent Jan. 1 or July 1 before Jan. 1, 1944, if holders of a majority of the bonds elect.

Chesapeake Corporation (5-1-39)—See item under Allegheny Corporation.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway (3-4-39)—The road has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to borrow \$5,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for twenty-five years to enable it to buy properties of the railroad of the same name which it succeeds. Part of the property will be conveyed to the applicant for operation, while the remainder will be operated by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Corporation.

The loan would be evidenced by first mortgage 4 per cent bonds. The RFC loan arrangement is pursuant to the plan of reorganization for the Minneapolis & St. Louis, in receivership. The sum of \$2,978,000 of the borrowed money would be used for improvement of the railroad property.

New York, New Haven & Hartford (4-26-39)—Seven interested groups filed last week suggested modifications to the amended plan for reorganization of the road dated Jan. 1.

UTILITIES

American Gas and Electric (3-1-39)—The company reported for the twelve months ended on April 30 a net income of \$12,742,849 after all operating expenses, taxes and other charges. This was equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to \$2.36 a share on the company's outstanding common stock, and compares with a net of \$12,488,816, or \$2.30 a share, in the twelve months ended on April 30, 1938.

Gross operating revenues of the system for the period aggregated \$73,772,648, com-

pared with \$73,632,683 in the preceding comparable period. Operating expenses, including taxes, amounted to \$47,967,611, against \$47,647,469 previously.

See also item under Indiana and Michigan Electric Company.

Central Illinois Electric and Gas—A registration statement has been filed with the SEC covering the intended issue and sale of \$17,750,000 of securities. The statement covered \$14,750,000 first mortgage bonds, series due 1964, at \$3,000,000 serial debentures, due from Dec. 1, 1939, to June 1, 1949, inclusive.

Interest rates on the securities will be disclosed in amendments to the registration statement.

Proceeds from the sale of the issues will be used principally to refund the company's outstanding bonds and notes. The balance will be used for plant improvement.

Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., of Chicago will be the principal underwriter.

Columbia Gas and Electric (6-1-39)—With the SEC and the Department of Justice pressing for a settlement of the question of Columbia Gas's relationship with the Columbia Oil and Gasoline Corporation and, in turn, the latter's control over the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company, a new plan is being formulated looking toward divestment of control by the Columbia companies over the pipe line concerns.

Recently the Department of Justice took steps to vacate a consent decree obtained against the Columbia system in January, 1936, which prohibited Columbia Gas and Columbia Oil from "exercising or attempting to exercise any dominion or control over Panhandle Eastern." The department, in its recent action brought in Wilmington, Del., declared that the terms of the consent decree had not been satisfied and requested a complete adjudication of the entire matter.

Indiana and Michigan Electric Company—The SEC has received an application from the company, a subsidiary of the American Gas and Electric Company, for exemption from the requirement of filing a declaration in connection with the issue and sale of \$22,500,000 of 3 1/2 per cent first mortgage bonds, due June 1, 1969; a \$2,000,000 promissory

Dividends Declared Since Previous Issue of The Annalist and Awaiting Payment

Company.	Regular Rate.	Pay-able.	Hldrs. of Rec.	Company.	Rate.	Pay-able.	Hldrs. of Rec.	Company.	Rate.	Pay-able.	Hldrs. of Rec.	Company.	Rate.	Pay-able.	Hldrs. of Rec.
Adams Co. Ry.	33	6-28	6-9	Indus B&T St. Louis 75c	10-12	9-15	12-11	Midwest Ry. Corp.	17 1/2	6-30	6-10	Smith Howard PM	11.50	Q	7-15 6-30
Albany & Sus RR.	4.50	7-1	6-1	Indus B&T St. Louis 75c	10-12	9-15	12-11	Pocahontas Fuel	33	7-1	6-20	So Cal Ed 5 1/2	37 1/2	Q	7-15 6-20
Allen El & Co.	24 1/2	6-20	6-10	Institutional Sec Lt (bank group shs) (10) Cl A 2 1/2	8	7-1	5-31	Pointechar (H T)	3	6-1	6-1	So Cal Ed 5 1/2	37 1/2	Q	7-15 6-20
Allied Chem & Dye	1.50	6-20	6-10	Int'l Sino	37 1/2	6-1	6-15	Midwest Ry. Corp.	17 1/2	6-30	6-10	So Can PwCo Ltd	1.50	Q	6-15 7-31
Am Agri Chem	35c	6-30	6-15	Irving Oil Co Ltd 8 1/2	75c	6-1	6-15	Pub Svc of N H 5 1/2	1.50	6-15	5-31	So C PwCo Ltd	1.50	Q	6-15 7-31
Amer Factors Ltd	10c	6-10	6-30	Jer Cent P&L 7 1/2	1.75	7-1	6-10	Pub Svc of N H 5 1/2	1.50	6-15	5-31	So Penn Oil	37 1/2	Q	6-30 6-16
Amer Factors Ltd E	10c	6-15	6-1	Jer Cent P&L 7 1/2	1.75	7-1	6-10	Real Est Loan Co of Can	1	7-3	6-16	So Porto Rico Sug.	25c	Q	7-1 6-14
Am P Welfare Tr A	12 1/2	6-15	6-1	Jer Cent P&L 7 1/2	1.75	7-1	6-10	Rice Stix D G Colst	25c	7-3	6-16	So Porto Rico Sug.	25c	Q	7-1 6-14
Am Tob Co 5 1/2	1.31	6-1	6-10	Jer C P&L 5 1/2	1.37 1/2	6-1	6-10	Ross Bros Inc (Del)	37 1/2	7-1	6-10	So Porto Rico Sug.	25c	Q	7-1 6-14
Atlantic Rfg & Co	31	6-1	6-10	Joslyn Mfg & Supl	1.50	6-15	6-10	Rose Bros Inc (Del)	37 1/2	7-1	6-10	So Porto Rico Sug.	25c	Q	7-1 6-14
Avery & Sons (BF) P	37 1/2	6-28	6-10	Joslyn Mfg & Supl	1.50	6-15	6-1	Royalty Income Shrs	1	6-20	6-10	Spencer Trank	10c	Q	6-15 6-3
Baldwin 6 1/2	1.50	7-15	6-30	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Riverside Silk M A	50c	7-3	6-15	Springfield Safe Dep	1	Q	7-1 6-21
Beatrice Cream	25c	7-1	6-13	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Beneficial Ind Loan	45c	6-30	6-15	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Beneficial I L pt	62 1/2	6-30	6-15	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Beneficial I L pt	62 1/2	6-30	6-15	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Bondholders Mfg A	62 1/2	6-15	6-5	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Borg Warner	20c	7-1	6-16	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Brillo Mfg	20c	7-1	6-15	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Brillo Mfg A	50c	7-1	6-15	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Broad St Trust Co (Phila)	20c	6-15	6-9	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Bulova	32	6-1	5-27	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Bulova Rly Co	32	6-1	5-27	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Bulova Watch	50c	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Burdine's Inc	\$2.80	7-10	5-31	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Can Mfg Col Ltd	37 1/2	6-15	6-10	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Can Mfg Col Ltd	37 1/2	6-15	6-10	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Can For In Cp Ltd 5 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Can Oil Cos pf	32	7-1	6-15	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Can Wall Mfgs Ltd A	32	7-11	7-4	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Can Wall Mfgs Ltd B	50c	7-11	7-4	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Canfield Oil	31	6-30	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Can Pat Gold Mns Ltd	4c	6-30	6-15	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Can Tr Co (Chic) O	31	6-30	6-15	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Champion Pp pf	1.50	7-1	6-15	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Chic Pn Tr pf	62 1/2	7-1	6-14	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Chic Pneu I cv pf	1.50	7-1	6-14	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Chic Towel	1.50	6-20	6-10	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Chic Towel	1.50	6-20	6-10	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Clearing Mach Corp	20c	7-1	6-15	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Davidson-Boutell	1.50	7-1	6-15	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
Dayton & RR	35c	7-1	6-15	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20	Trust Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	7-1 6-12
DeLong H & E	1.25	7-1	6-20	Kan Elec Pow 6 1/2	1.50	7-1	6-15	Roch Tel Ist pt	1.62 1/2	7-1	6-20				

note at 2% per cent, and 150,716 of no-par value common stock.

The net proceeds from the sale of the securities would be used as follows:

To buy for cancellation from parent company \$3,241,000 principal amount of 5 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds, due 1955, at a cost of \$7,250,490.

To redeem \$11,283,000 5 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds, due 1955, and to redeem \$5,959,000 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1957, of Indiana and Michigan Electric Company, a predecessor of the company.

The remainder of the net proceeds, together with other funds of the company sufficient to make a total of \$3,000,000, are to be deposited with the corporate trustee under the mortgage securing the first mortgage bonds. As provided in the mortgage, cash so deposited may be withdrawn against 100 per cent of property additions made subsequent to Dec. 31, 1938.

All of the securities proposed to be issued are to be sold privately. The 3 1/2 per cent first mortgage bonds are to be sold to a group of fifteen insurance companies.

Kansas City Public Service (6-1-39)—Assents to the plan for capital readjustment of the company had been received as of May 29 from holders of \$10,133,600 of the company's 4 per cent first mortgage bonds, or 84.13 per cent of the total outstanding.

Mountain States Power (7-13-38)—Two identical revised plans for reorganization of the company, a subsidiary of the Standard Gas and Electric Company, have been received by the Securities and Exchange Commission. One was filed by the preferred stockholders' committee, the other by the bondholders' committee.

Previously the preferred stockholders and the debtor jointly had filed a plan and subsequently the bondholders filed a plan which differed from that of the debtor and preferred stockholders in respect to the maturity date of the proposed bonds, the redemption provision and the sinking fund provisions. The revised identical plans now on file compromise the differences.

National Power and Light (6-1-39)—P. B. Sawyer, president, told shareholders at their annual meeting that the company had been able to retire \$6,528,000 of its 6 per cent and 5 per cent debentures through the use of funds obtained from the sale of utility properties in the Tennessee Valley area to the Tennessee Valley Authority and allied municipalities. However, he said, there is no immediate prospect for further reduction of the parent company debt.

New York State Electric and Gas Corporation—A registration statement has been filed with the SEC covering \$13,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, due 1964, and 60,000 shares of 5 1/2 per cent cumulative preferred stock of \$100 par value.

Only 29,276 shares of the stock will be issued by the registrant, the remainder, representing a reclassification of 5 per cent serial preferred stock, will be sold by the Associated Power Corporation and the General Utility Investors Corporation, affiliates of the registrant.

The proceeds of the sale of the bonds and stock, together with other company funds, will be used for the following purposes, according to the registration statement:

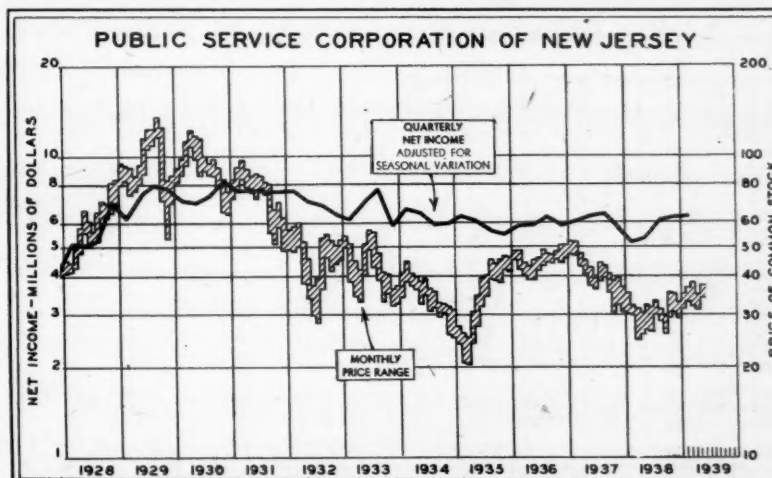
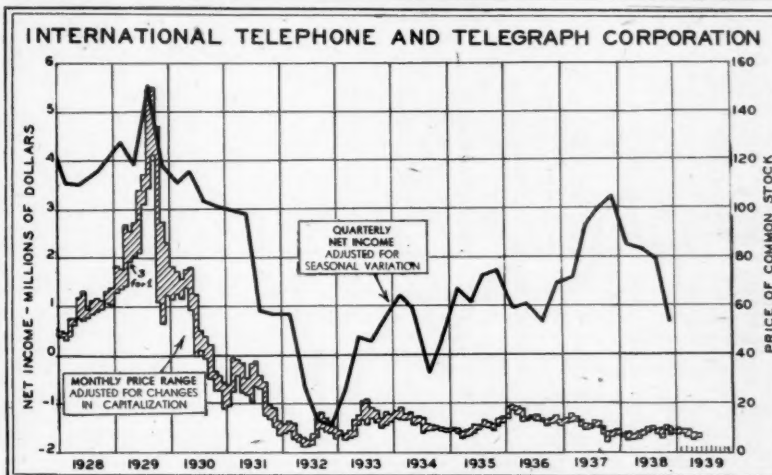
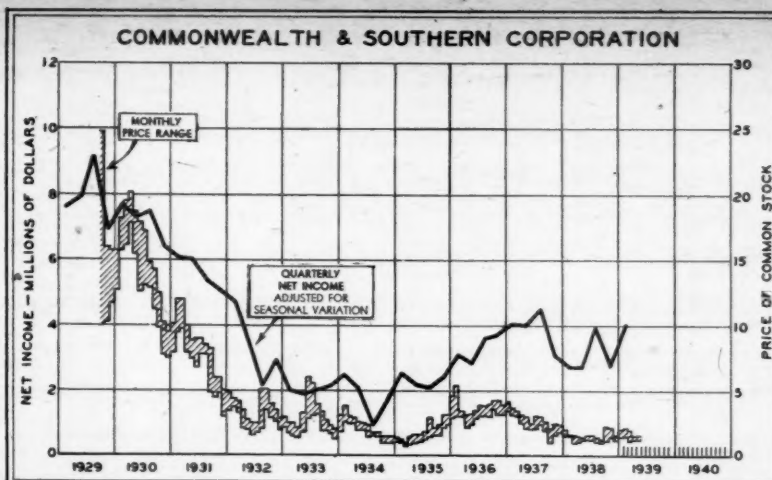
1. Redemption at 107 on Dec. 1 of \$1,720,000 of Empire Gas and Electric Company general and refunding 6 per cent gold bonds, Series A, due 1952—\$1,840,000.
2. Redemption at 102 on Sept. 1 of \$2,634,000 of Empire Gas and Electric Company and Empire Coke Company joint first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, due 1941—\$2,696,880.
3. Redemption at 103 on Sept. 1 of \$3,049,000 of New York Central Electric Corporation first mortgage gold bonds, 5 1/2 per cent, series of 1950—\$3,140,470.
4. Redemption at 103 on Jan. 1, 1940, of \$662,000 of New York Central Electric Corporation first mortgage gold bonds, 5 per cent, series of 1952—\$681,860.
5. Redemption at 102 1/2 on Sept. 1 of \$393,500 of Seneca Power Corporation first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, due 1946—\$403,337.50.
6. Payment of the company's 4 1/2 per cent note due on May 6, 1942, payable to the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, aggregating \$3,460,000—\$3,460,000.
7. Payment, or reimbursement for payment, of the company's 4 per cent note, due on Dec. 1, 1939, payable to the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, aggregating \$1,000,000—\$1,000,000.
8. Payment on or about July, 1939 (no day of the month indicated) of the company's 6 per cent demand note of \$976,500 due to the General Utility Investors Corporation, an affiliated company—\$976,500.
9. Redemption at \$25.75 a share in July, or reimbursement for the purchase, of 3,878 shares of the company's 1 1/2 per cent cumulative preferred stock—\$99,858.
10. To be deposited with the trustee under the mortgage of July 1, 1921, for withdrawal against expenditures for additional property or against retirement of bonds or refundable divisional lien bonds, in respect of which no additional bonds may be issued—\$1,500,000.

Total—\$15,789,106.

Standard Gas and Electric (3-8-39)—See item under Mountain States Power.

MISCELLANEOUS

American Investment Company—At a special meeting in St. Louis stockholders voted to issue new \$50 par preferred stock and



to retire present outstanding series of preferred stock. They also approved an increase in the number of authorized common shares from 500,000 to 750,000 to make additional shares available for conversion of the new preferred stock.

Atlas Corporation (6-1-39)—Control of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line, freight carrier on the lower Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, will be transferred by the Atlas Corporation to St. Louis interests.

The Atlas Corporation has agreed to sell 266,667 of its 466,667 shares of stock to an investment group which includes Francis Bro. & Co. of St. Louis. This will put about 50 per cent of the stock in local hands.

The Atlas Corporation acquired its stock from Goldman Sachs & Co. of New York, which bought two-thirds of the 700,000 shares during the organization of the line.

The line has experienced steady development since it began operating between Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans. Its 1938 revenues amounted to \$2,602,991 and stockholders received \$245,000 in dividends. Freight carried last year was 446,955 tons.

Fundamental Investors—The stockholders of the company have voted to approve the transfer of trusteeship from E. A. Pierce & Co. to Investors Management Company, Inc. The latter company is a successor to Irving Investors Management Company, Inc., and to Investment Management Company. It already supervises Investors Fund B, Inc., and Investors Fund C, Inc.

Home Title Insurance Company—New York Supreme Court Justice George E. Brower has signed an order approving the amended plan for the reorganization of the company.

Investors Management—See item under Fundamental Investors.

Investors Syndicate—A registration statement has been filed with the SEC covering \$150,000,000 of Series H investment contracts, and \$2,500,000 of Series I, 3 per cent coupon certificates.

The Series H investment contracts provide for installment payments over a period of fifteen years at the rate of \$4.56 monthly, \$13.40 quarterly, \$26.40 semi-annually or \$52 annually for each \$1,000 face amount. The contract provides that the owner may continue payments for an additional period of ten contract years with the price to range from \$1,300 to \$1,368 per \$1,000 contract, with settlement value of \$1,958 plus any additional credit as may be determined by the board of directors.

The 3 per cent Series I coupon certificates will be offered at \$100 for each \$100 certificate, and will have certificate optional settlement privileges.

The company's own organization, consisting of divisional managers, agency, district managers and representatives, will solicit applications for the certificates being registered, according to the registration statement. The proceeds will be used for investment.

Macy (R. H.) & Co. (5-3-39)—No decision has been reached by the store on the addition of installment selling to its traditional cash business, it was stated Saturday by Edwin I. Marks, vice president and a director of the store.

Asked about reports indicating Macy's was considering such a departure from its long-established methods, Mr. Marks said:

"Macy's is considering installment selling just as it considered such selling five, four, three, two years ago, and a year ago. It is no nearer a decision now than at any of those periods."

Should Macy's adopt the installment plan of selling, distribution authorities agreed it would mark a major development in retailing. The Macy cash method is 81 years old and has been emphasized in its slogan "No One Is in Debt to Macy's." The store, the largest in the world, last year had sales of \$82,758,268. Its peak sales were \$89,130,598 in the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1931.

Estimates indicated that if Macy's were to adopt the installment or credit form of selling it might result in increasing annual sales volume by \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

United States Trucking Corporation—The ICC has granted to the company authority to issue \$300,000 of notes to finance the purchase of new equipment.

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIALS

Company:	Net Income—1939.	1938.	Com. Share Earnings—1939.	1938.
American I. G. Chemical Corp.: Yr., Mar. 31...	\$3,223,792	\$4,186,110	b\$40	b\$52
Brillo Mfg. Co.: Mar. 31 qtr....	73,999	60,162	.43	.33
Brown Shoe Co.: 6 mo., Apr. 30.	282,337	*79,963	1.14	...
Canadian Breweries, Ltd.: 12 mo., Apr. 30.	443,147	412,417	p2.71	p2.53
Continental Motors Corp.: Apr. 30 qtr....	15,430	*29,693	...	...
6 mo., Apr. 30.	*126,234	*190,421	...	...
Diamond Match Co.: Mar. 31 qtr....	529,661	502,523	.43	.39
Doehler Die Casting Co.: Mar. 31 qtr....	139,585	80,176	.50	.28
Esquire-Coronet, Inc.: Yr., Mar. 31...	306,418	807,865	.61	1.61
Equitable Office Bldg. Corp.: Yr., Apr. 30...	*14,685	116,229	...	.13
Foster & Kleiser Co.: Yr., Mar. 31...	135,129	217,815	.10	.24
General Realty & Utilities Corp.: Mar. 31 qtr....	12,742	127,501	...	...
Goebel Brewing Co.: Mar. 31 qtr....	11,155	14,383	.01	.01
Gruen Watch Co.: Yr., Mar. 31...	540,669	726,142	...	...
Hall Printing Co., W. F.: Yr., Mar. 31...	898,853	593,372	2.32	1.49
Hathaway Bakeries, Inc.: 16 wks., Apr. 22	*28,449	129,379	...	...
Joslyn Mfg. & Supply Co.: Mar. 31 qtr....	132,080	134,520	.73	.75
Loblau Groceries, Ltd.: 48 wks., Apr. 29	937,203	916,774	...	...
National Paper & Type Co.: 6 mo., Feb. 28.	45,613	54,216	.42	.55
Pittston Co.: Mar. 31 qtr....	103,839	*293,518	...	...
Remington Rand, Inc.: Yr., Mar. 31...	1,750,391	4,509,733	.50	2.32
Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Corp.: 12 mo., Mar. 31	*7,059,678	*7,301,775	...	...
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.: Apr. 30 qtr....	520,187	254,223	1.69	.70
9 mo., Apr. 30.	1,456,190	1,476,587	4.06	4.76
Seiberling Rubber Co.: 6 mo., Apr. 30.	403,576	*44,955	1.27	...
Silver King Coalition Mines: Mar. 31 qtr....	*65,280	66,401	...	.06
12 mo., Mar. 31	*182,065	1,077,830	...	.88
Sylvanite Gold Mines, Ltd.: Yr., Mar. 31...	1,061,229	1,021,417	.32	.31
Todd Shipyards Corp.: Yr., Mar. 31...	250,150	1,761,491	1.21	8.55
United Stockyards Corp.: 6 mo., Apr. 30.	173,659	183,563	.05	.08
Universal Pictures Co., Inc.: 13 wks., Apr. 29	1581,587	*199,487	...	...
26 wks., Apr. 29	1739,578	*588,265	...	...
U. S. Distributing Corp.: Mar. 31 qtr....	43,817	47,775	p.44	p.48
U. S. Leather Co.: 6 mo., Apr. 30.	*33,659	*1,284,014	...	...
Van Camp Milk: Yr., Mar. 31...	49,840	131,290	p3.78	1.01
Vick Chemical Co.: Mar. 31 qtr....	787,615	326,650	1.12	.46
9 mo., Mar. 31	2,709,524	2,195,551	3.87	3.13
Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.: *13 wks., Feb. 25	1,562,085	1,139,019	.29	.28
26 wks., Feb. 25	1,665,889	2,824,618	.39	.70
White Dental Mfg. Co., S. S.: Mar. 31 qtr....	39,896	10,315	.13	.03
White Rock Mineral Springs Co.: Mar. 31 qtr....	38,927	71,421	.07	.20
1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	
American Maracabo Co.: Yr., Dec. 31...	*74,144	*39,615	...	...
Andian National Corp., Ltd.: Yr., Dec. 31...	7,885,611	7,615,013	3.09	2.90

UTILITIES

Company:	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.
American Power & Light Co.: 3 mo., Apr. 30.	2,600,117	3,016,347	.06	.30
12 mo., Apr. 30.	9,017,712	11,170,658	w	.50

Continued on Page 828

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Calendar Week Ended June 3.

Bid and Asked Quotations of June 3 for Issues Not Traded In

1937	High	Low	1938	High	Low	1939	High	Low	1940	High	Low	1941	High	Low	1942	High	Low	1943	High	Low	1944	High	Low	1945	High	Low	1946	High	Low	1947	High	Low	1948	High	Low	1949	High	Low	1950	High	Low	1951	High	Low	1952	High	Low	1953	High	Low	1954	High	Low	1955	High	Low	1956	High	Low	1957	High	Low	1958	High	Low	1959	High	Low	1960	High	Low	1961	High	Low	1962	High	Low	1963	High	Low	1964	High	Low	1965	High	Low	1966	High	Low	1967	High	Low	1968	High	Low	1969	High	Low	1970	High	Low	1971	High	Low	1972	High	Low	1973	High	Low	1974	High	Low	1975	High	Low	1976	High	Low	1977	High	Low	1978	High	Low	1979	High	Low	1980	High	Low	1981	High	Low	1982	High	Low	1983	High	Low	1984	High	Low	1985	High	Low	1986	High	Low	1987	High	Low	1988	High	Low	1989	High	Low	1990	High	Low	1991	High	Low	1992	High	Low	1993	High	Low	1994	High	Low	1995	High	Low	1996	High	Low	1997	High	Low	1998	High	Low	1999	High	Low	2000	High	Low	2001	High	Low	2002	High	Low	2003	High	Low	2004	High	Low	2005	High	Low	2006	High	Low	2007	High	Low	2008	High	Low	2009	High	Low	2010	High	Low	2011	High	Low	2012	High	Low	2013	High	Low	2014	High	Low	2015	High	Low	2016	High	Low	2017	High	Low	2018	High	Low	2019	High	Low	2020	High	Low	2021	High	Low	2022	High	Low	2023	High	Low	2024	High	Low	2025	High	Low	2026	High	Low	2027	High	Low	2028	High	Low	2029	High	Low	2030	High	Low	2031	High	Low	2032	High	Low	2033	High	Low	2034	High	Low	2035	High	Low	2036	High	Low	2037	High	Low	2038	High	Low	2039	High	Low	2040	High	Low	2041	High	Low	2042	High	Low	2043	High	Low	2044	High	Low	2045	High	Low	2046	High	Low	2047	High	Low	2048	High	Low	2049	High	Low	2050	High	Low	2051	High	Low	2052	High	Low	2053	High	Low	2054	High	Low	2055	High	Low	2056	High	Low	2057	High	Low	2058	High	Low	2059	High	Low	2060	High	Low	2061	High	Low	2062	High	Low	2063	High	Low	2064	High	Low	2065	High	Low	2066	High	Low	2067	High	Low	2068	High	Low	2069	High	Low	2070	High	Low	2071	High	Low	2072	High	Low	2073	High	Low	2074	High	Low	2075	High	Low	2076	High	Low	2077	High	Low	2078	High	Low	2079	High	Low	2080	High	Low	2081	High	Low	2082	High	Low	2083	High	Low	2084	High	Low	2085	High	Low	2086	High	Low	2087	High	Low	2088	High	Low	2089	High	Low	2090	High	Low	2091	High	Low	2092	High	Low	2093	High	Low	2094	High	Low	2095	High	Low	2096	High	Low	2097	High	Low	2098	High	Low	2099	High	Low	2100	High	Low	2101	High	Low	2102	High	Low	2103	High	Low	2104	High	Low	2105	High	Low	2106	High	Low	2107	High	Low	2108	High	Low	2109	High	Low	2110	High	Low	2111	High	Low	2112	High	Low	2113	High	Low	2114	High	Low	2115	High	Low	2116	High	Low	2117	High	Low	2118	High	Low	2119	High	Low	2120	High	Low	2121	High	Low	2122	High	Low	2123	High	Low	2124	High	Low	2125	High	Low	2126	High	Low	2127	High	Low	2128	High	Low	2129	High	Low	2130	High	Low	2131	High	Low	2132	High	Low	2133	High	Low	2134	High	Low	2135	High	Low	2136	High	Low	2137	High	Low	2138	High	Low	2139	High	Low	2140	High	Low	2141	High	Low	2142	High	Low	2143	High	Low	2144	High	Low	2145	High	Low	2146	High	Low	2147	High	Low	2148	High	Low	2149	High	Low	2150	High	Low	2151	High	Low	2152	High	Low	2153	High	Low	2154	High	Low	2155	High	Low	2156	High	Low	2157	High	Low	2158	High	Low	2159	High	Low	2160	High	Low	2161	High	Low	2162	High	Low	2163	High	Low	2164	High	Low	2165	High	Low	2166	High	Low	2167	High	Low	2168	High	Low	2169	High	Low	2170	High	Low	2171	High	Low	2172	High	Low	2173	High	Low	2174	High	Low	2175	High	Low	2176	High	Low	2177	High	Low	2178	High	Low	2179	High	Low	2180	High	Low	2181	High	Low	2182	High	Low	2183	High	Low	2184	High	Low	2185	High	Low	2186	High	Low	2187	High	Low	2188	High	Low	2189	High	Low	2190	High	Low	2191	High	Low	2192	High	Low	2193	High	Low	2194	High	Low	2195	High	Low	2196	High	Low	2197	High	Low	2198	High	Low	2199	High	Low	2200	High	Low	2201	High	Low	2202	High	Low	2203	High	Low	2204	High	Low	2205	High	Low	2206	High	Low	2207	High	Low	2208	High	Low	2209	High	Low	2210	High	Low	2211	High	Low	2212	High	Low	2213	High	Low	2214	High	Low	2215	High	Low	2216	High	Low	2217	High	Low	2218	High	Low	2219	High	Low	2220	High	Low	2221	High	Low	2222	High	Low	2223	High	Low	2224	High	Low	2225	High	Low	2226	High	Low	2227	High	Low	2228	High	Low	2229	High	Low	2230	High	Low	2231	High	Low	2232	High	Low	2233	High	Low	2234	High	Low	2235	High	Low	2236	High	Low	2237	High	Low	2238	High	Low	2239	High	Low	2240	High	Low	2241	High	Low	2242	High	Low	2243	High	Low	2244	High	Low	2245	High	Low	2246	High	Low	2247	High	Low	2248	High	Low	2249	High	Low	2250	High	Low	2251	High	Low	2252	High	Low	2253	High	Low	2254	High	Low	2255	High	Low	2256	High	Low	2257	High	Low	2258	High	Low	2259	High	Low	2260	High	Low	2261	High	Low	2262	High	Low	2263	High	Low	2264	High	Low	2265	High	Low	2266	High	Low	2267	High	Low	2268	High	Low	2269	High	Low	2270	High	Low	2271	High	Low	2272	High	Low	2273	High	Low	2274	High	Low	2275	High	Low	2276	High	Low	2277	High	Low	2278	High	Low	2279	High	Low	2280	High	Low	2281	High	Low	2282	High	Low	2283	High	Low	2284	High	Low	2285	High	Low	2286	High	Low	2287	High	Low	2288	High	Low	2289	High	Low	2290	High	Low	2291	High	Low	2292	High	Low	2293	High	Low	2294	High	Low	2295	High	Low	2296	High	Low	2297	High	Low	2298	High	Low	2299	High	Low	2300	High	Low	2301	High	Low	2302	High	Low	2303	High	Low	2304	High	Low	2305	High	Low	2306	High	Low	2307	High	Low	2308	High	Low	2309	High	Low	2310	High	Low	2311	High	Low	2312	High	Low	2313	High	Low	2314	High	Low	2315	High	Low	2316	High	Low	2317	High	Low	2318	High	Low	2319	High	Low	2320	High	Low	2321	High	Low	2322	High	Low	2323	High	Low	2324	High	Low	2325	High	Low	2326	High	Low	2327	High	Low	2328	High	Low	2329	High	Low	2330	High	Low	2331	High	Low	2332	High	Low	2333	High	Low	2334	High	Low	2335	High	Low	2336	High	Low	2337	High	Low	2338	High	Low	2339	High	Low	2340	High	Low	2341	High	Low	2342	High	Low	2343	High	Low	2344	High	Low	2345	High	Low	2346	High	Low	2347	High	Low	2348	High	Low	2349	High	Low	2350	High	Low	2351	High	Low	2352	High	Low	2353	High	Low	2354	High	Low	2355	High	Low	2356	High	Low	2357	High	Low	2358	High	Low	2359	High	Low	2360	High	Low	2361	High	Low	2362	High	Low	2363	High	Low	2364	High	Low	2365	High	Low	2366	High	Low	2367	High	Low	2368	High	Low	2369	High	Low	2370	High	Low	2371	High	Low	2372	High	Low	2373	High	Low	2374	High	Low	2375	High	Low	2376	High	Low	2377	High	Low	2378	High	Low	2379	High	Low	2380	High	Low	2381	High	Low	2382	High	Low	2383	High	Low	2384	High	Low	2385	High	Low	2386	High	Low	2387	High	Low	2388	High	Low	2389	High	Low	2390	High	Low	2391	High	Low	2392	High	Low	2393	High	Low	2394	High	Low	2395	High	Low	2396	High	Low	2397	High	Low	2398	High	Low	2399	High	Low	2400	High	Low	2401	High	Low	2402	High	Low	2403	High	Low	2404	High	Low	2405	High	Low	2406	High	Low	2407	High	Low	2408	High	Low	2409	High	Low	2410	High	Low	2411	High	Low	2412	High	Low	2413	High	Low	2414	High	Low	2415	High	Low	2416	High	Low	2417	High	Low	2418	High	Low	2419	High	Low	2420	High	Low	2421	High	Low	2422	High	Low	2423	High	Low	2424	High	Low	2425	High	Low	2426	High	Low	2427	High	Low	2428	High	Low	2429	High	Low	2430	High	Low	2431	High	Low	2432	High	Low	2433	High	Low	2434	High	Low	2435	High	Low	2436	High	Low	2437	High	Low	2438	High	Low	2439	High	Low	2440	High	Low	2441	High	Low	2442	High	Low	2443	High	Low	2444	High	Low	2445	High	Low	2446	High	Low	2447	High	Low	2448	High	Low	2449	High	Low	2450	High	Low	2451	High	Low	2452	High	Low	2453	High	Low	2454	High	Low	2455	High	Low	2456	High	Low	2457	High	Low	2458	High	Low	2459	High	Low	2460	High	Low	2461	High	Low	2462	High	Low	2463	High	Low	2464	High	Low	2465	High	Low	2466	High	Low	2467	High	Low	2468	High	Low	2469	High	Low	2470	High	Low	2471	High	Low	2472	High	Low	2473	High	Low	2474	High	Low	2475	High	Low	2476	High	Low	2477	High	Low	2478	High	Low	2479	High	Low	2480	High	Low	2481	High	Low	2482	High	Low	2483	High	Low	2484	High	Low	2485	High	Low	2486	High	Low	2487	High	Low	2488	High	Low	2489	High	Low	2490	High	Low	2491	High	Low	2492	High	Low	2493	High	Low	2494	High	Low	2495	High	Low	2496	High	Low	2497	High	Low	2498	High	Low	2499	High	Low	2500	High	Low	2501	High	Low	2502	High	Low	2503	High	Low	2504	High	Low	2505	High	Low	2506	High	Low	2507	High	Low	2508	High	Low	2509	High	Low	2510	High	Low	2511	High	Low	2512	High	Low	2513	High	Low	2514	High	Low	2515	High	Low	2516	High	Low	2517	High	Low	2518	High	Low	2519	High	Low	2520	High	Low	2521	High	Low	2522	High	Low	2523	High	Low	2524	High	Low	2525	High	Low	2526	
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earlier. Full face—all current earnings "e,"
link means figures not available.
1 face—1 to 13—Number of months covered by latest interim report.
On all classes of preferred.
Parent company only. d—Deficit.

e—Years ended 1937 and 1939.
f—Not computed, as results are before depreciation and depletion.
g—Initial dividend.
h—Dividend of 1¢.

dated Oil common.
 1—Before depletion.
 1—Per share earnings not computed.
 as results are before all deductions.

n-Partly cumulative. o-Special.
p-1936 results cover 10 months ended
Oct. 31, as company is changing
fiscal year.
r-Amount varies. u-In scrip.
t-Before operations of Spanish sub-

w-Weeks. x-Ex dividend.
v-1 share new "Pathe Laboratories, Inc." for each 100 shares Pathe Film common.
z-Not computed, as no allowance was made for debt service.

•Stocks of no par value are indicated by (np).
†—Partly extra.
‡—Plus or payable in stock.
•—Figures under high and low column

For Calendar Week Ended—

Week's High	1937 High	1938 High	1939 High	Price Range	Stocks and Tickers	Dividend Rate	Yield %	1939 High	1938 High	1937 High	1936 High	1935 High	1934 High	1933 High	1932 High	1931 High	1930 High	1929 High	1928 High	1927 High	1926 High	1925 High	1924 High	1923 High	1922 High	1921 High	1920 High	1919 High	1918 High	1917 High	1916 High	1915 High	1914 High	1913 High	1912 High	1911 High	1910 High	1909 High	1908 High	1907 High	1906 High	1905 High	1904 High	1903 High	1902 High	1901 High	1900 High	1899 High	1898 High	1897 High	1896 High	1895 High	1894 High	1893 High	1892 High	1891 High	1890 High	1889 High	1888 High	1887 High	1886 High	1885 High	1884 High	1883 High	1882 High	1881 High	1880 High	1879 High	1878 High	1877 High	1876 High	1875 High	1874 High	1873 High	1872 High	1871 High	1870 High	1869 High	1868 High	1867 High	1866 High	1865 High	1864 High	1863 High	1862 High	1861 High	1860 High	1859 High	1858 High	1857 High	1856 High	1855 High	1854 High	1853 High	1852 High	1851 High	1850 High	1849 High	1848 High	1847 High	1846 High	1845 High	1844 High	1843 High	1842 High	1841 High	1840 High	1839 High	1838 High	1837 High	1836 High	1835 High	1834 High	1833 High	1832 High	1831 High	1830 High	1829 High	1828 High	1827 High	1826 High	1825 High	1824 High	1823 High	1822 High	1821 High	1820 High	1819 High	1818 High	1817 High	1816 High	1815 High	1814 High	1813 High	1812 High	1811 High	1810 High	1809 High	1808 High	1807 High	1806 High	1805 High	1804 High	1803 High	1802 High	1801 High	1800 High	1799 High	1798 High	1797 High	1796 High	1795 High	1794 High	1793 High	1792 High	1791 High	1790 High	1789 High	1788 High	1787 High	1786 High	1785 High	1784 High	1783 High	1782 High	1781 High	1780 High	1779 High	1778 High	1777 High	1776 High	1775 High	1774 High	1773 High	1772 High	1771 High	1770 High	1769 High	1768 High	1767 High	1766 High	1765 High	1764 High	1763 High	1762 High	1761 High	1760 High	1759 High	1758 High	1757 High	1756 High	1755 High	1754 High	1753 High	1752 High	1751 High	1750 High	1749 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High	1548 High	1547 High	1546 High	1545 High	1544 High	1543 High	1542 High	1541 High	1540 High	1539 High	1538 High	1537 High	1536 High	1535 High	1534 High	1533 High	1532 High	1531 High	1530 High	1529 High	1528 High	1527 High	1526 High	1525 High	1524 High	1523 High	1522 High	1521 High	1520 High	1519 High	1518 High	1517 High	1516 High	1515 High	1514 High	1513 High	1512 High	1511 High	1510 High	1509 High	1508 High	1507 High	1506 High	1505 High	1504 High	1503 High	1502 High	1501 High	1500 High	1499 High	1498 High	1497 High	1496 High	1495 High	1494 High	1493 High	1492 High	1491 High	1490 High	1489 High	1488 High	1487 High	1486 High	1485 High	1484 High	1483 High	1482 High	1481 High	1480 High	1479 High	1478 High	1477 High	1476 High	1475 High	1474 High	1473 High	1472 High	1471 High	1470 High	1469 High	1468 High	1467 High	1466 High	1465 High	1464 High	1463 High	1462 High	1461 High	1460 High	1459 High	1458 High	1457 High	1456 High	1455 High	1454 High	1453 High	1452 High	1451 High	1450 High	1449 High	1448 High	1447 High	1446 High	1445 High	1444 High	1443 High	1442 High	1441 High	1440 High	1439 High	1438 High	1437 High	1436 High	1435 High	1434 High	1433 High	1432 High	1431 High	1430 High	1429 High	1428 High	1427 High	1426 High	1425 High	1424 High	1423 High	1422 High	1421 High	1420 High	1419 High	1418 High	1417 High	1416 High	1415 High	1414 High	1413 High	1412 High	1411 High	1410 High	1409 High	1408 High	1407 High	1406 High	1405 High	1404 High	1403 High	1402 High	1401 High	1400 High	1399 High	1398 High	1397 High	1396 High	1395 High	1394 High	1393 High	1392 High	1391 High	1390 High	1389 High	1388 High	1387 High	1386 High	1385 High	1384 High	1383 High	1382 High	1381 High	1380 High	1379 High	1378 High	1377 High	1376 High	1375 High	1374 High	1373 High	1372 High	1371 High	1370 High	1369 High	1368 High	1367 High	1366 High	1365 High	1364 High	1363 High	1362 High	1361 High	1360 High	1359 High	1358 High	1357 High	1356 High	1355 High	1354 High	1353 High	1352 High	1351 High	1350 High	1349 High	1348 High	1347 High	1346 High	1345 High	1344 High	1343 High	1342 High	1341 High	1340 High	1339 High	1338 High	1337 High	1336 High	1335 High	1334 High	1333 High	1332 High	1331 High	1330 High	1329 High	1328 High	1327 High	1326 High	1325 High	1324 High	1323 High	1322 High	1321 High	1320 High	1319 High	1318 High	1317 High	1316 High	1315 High	1314 High	1313 High	1312 High	1311 High	1310 High	1309 High	1308 High	1307 High	1306 High	1305 High	1304 High	1303 High	1302 High	1301 High	1300 High	1299 High	1298 High	1297 High	1296 High	1295 High	1294 High	1293 High	1292 High	1291 High	1290 High	1289 High	1288 High	1287 High	1286 High	1285 High	1284 High	1283 High	1282 High	1281 High	1280 High	1279 High	1278 High	1277 High	1276 High	1275 High	1274 High	1273 High	1272 High	1271 High	1270 High	1269 High	1268 High	1267 High	1266 High	1265 High	1264 High	1263 High	1262 High	1261 High	1260 High	1259 High	1258 High	1257 High	1256 High	1255 High	1254 High	1253 High	1252 High	1251 High	1250 High	1249 High	1248 High	1247 High	1246 High	1245 High	1244 High	1243 High	1242 High	1241 High	1240 High	1239 High	1238 High	1237 High	1236 High	1235 High	1234 High	1233 High	1232 High	1231 High	1230 High	1229 High	1228 High	1227 High	1226 High	1225 High	1224 High	1223 High	1222 High	1221 High	1220 High	1219 High	1218 High	1217 High	1216 High	1215 High	1214 High	1213 High	1212 High	1211 High	1210 High	1209 High	1208 High	1207 High	1206 High	1205 High	1204 High	1203 High	1202 High	1201 High	1200 High	1199 High	1198 High	1197 High	1196 High	1195 High	1194 High	1193 High	1192 High	1191 High	1190 High	1189 High	1188 High	1187 High	1186 High	1185 High	1184 High	1183 High	1182 High	1181 High	1180 High	1179 High	1178 High	1177 High	1176 High	1175 High	1174 High	1173 High	1172 High	1171 High	1170 High	1169 High	1168 High	1167 High	1166 High	1165 High	1164 High	1163 High	1162 High	1161 High	1160 High	1159 High	1158 High	1157 High	1156 High	1155 High	1154 High	1153 High	1152 High	1151 High	1150 High	1149 High	1148 High	1147 High	1146 High	1145 High	1144 High	1143 High	1142 High	1141 High	1140 High	1139 High	1138 High	1137 High	1136 High	1135 High	1134 High	1133 High	1132 High	1131 High	1130 High	1129 High	1128 High	1127 High	1126 High	1125 High	1124 High	1123 High	1122 High	1121 High	1120 High	1119 High	1118 High	1117 High	1116 High	1115 High	1114 High	1113 High	1112 High	1111 High	1110 High	1109 High	1108 High	1107 High	1106 High	1105 High	1104 High	1103 High	1102 High	1101 High	1100 High	1099 High	1098 High	1097 High	1096 High	1095 High	1094 High	1093 High	1092 High	1091 High	1090 High	1089 High	1088 High	1087 High	1086 High	1085 High	1084 High	1083 High	1082 High	1081 High	1080 High	1079 High	1078 High	1077 High	1076 High	1075 High	1074 High	1073 High	1072 High	1071 High	1070 High	1069 High	1068 High	1067 High	1066 High	1065 High	1064 High	1063 High	1062 High	1061 High	1060 High	1059 High	1058 High	1057 High	1056 High	1055 High	1054 High	1053 High	1052 High	1051 High	1050 High	1049 High	1048 High	1047 High	1046 High	1045 High	1044 High	1043 High	1042 High	1041 High	1040 High	1039 High	1038 High	1037 High	1036 High	1035 High	1034 High	1033 High	1032 High	1031 High	1030 High	1029 High	1028 High	1027 High	1026 High	1025 High	1024 High	1023 High	1022 High	1021 High	1020 High	1019 High	1018 High	1017 High	1016 High	1015 High	1014 High	1013 High	1012 High	1011 High	1010 High	1009 High	1008 High	1007 High	1006 High	1005 High	1004 High	1003 High	1002 High	1001 High	1000 High	999 High	998 High	997 High	996 High	995 High	994 High	993 High	992 High	991 High	990 High	989 High	988 High	987 High	986 High	985 High	984 High	983 High	982 High	981 High	980 High	979 High	978 High	977 High	976 High	975 High	974 High	973 High	972 High	971 High	970 High	969 High	968 High	967 High	966 High	965 High	964 High	963 High	962 High	961 High	960 High	959 High	958 High	957 High	956 High	955 High	954 High	953 High	952 High	951 High	950 High	949 High	948 High	947 High	946 High	945 High	944 High	943 High	942 High	941 High	940 High	939 High	938 High	937 High	936 High	935 High	934 High	933 High	932 High	931 High	930 High	929 High	928 High	927 High	926 High	925 High	924 High	923 High	922 High	921 High	920 High	919 High	918 High	917 High	916 High	915 High	914 High	913 High	912 High	911 High	910 High	909 High	908 High	
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Saturday, June 3

1937 **1938** **1939** **1940** **1941** **1942** **1943** **1944** **1945** **1946** **1947** **1948** **1949** **1950** **1951** **1952** **1953** **1954** **1955** **1956** **1957** **1958** **1959** **1960** **1961** **1962** **1963** **1964** **1965** **1966** **1967** **1968** **1969** **1970** **1971** **1972** **1973** **1974** **1975** **1976** **1977** **1978** **1979** **1980** **1981** **1982** **1983** **1984** **1985** **1986** **1987** **1988** **1989** **1990** **1991** **1992** **1993** **1994** **1995** **1996** **1997** **1998** **1999** **2000** **2001** **2002** **2003** **2004** **2005** **2006** **2007** **2008** **2009** **2010** **2011** **2012** **2013** **2014** **2015** **2016** **2017** **2018** **2019** **2020** **2021** **2022** **2023** **2024** **2025** **2026** **2027** **2028** **2029** **2030** **2031** **2032** **2033** **2034** **2035** **2036** **2037** **2038** **2039** **2040** **2041** **2042** **2043** **2044** **2045** **2046** **2047** **2048** **2049** **2050** **2051** **2052** **2053** **2054** **2055** **2056** **2057** **2058** **2059** **2060** **2061** **2062** **2063** **2064** **2065** **2066** **2067** **2068** **2069** **2070** **2071** **2072** **2073** **2074** **2075** **2076** **2077** **2078** **2079** **2080** **2081** **2082** **2083** **2084** **2085** **2086** **2087** **2088** **2089** **2090** **2091** **2092** **2093** **2094** **2095** **2096** **2097** **2098** **2099** **2100** **2101** **2102** **2103** **2104** **2105** **2106** **2107** **2108** **2109** **2110** **2111** **2112** **2113** **2114** **2115** **2116** **2117** **2118** **2119** **2120** **2121** **2122** **2123** **2124** **2125** **2126** **2127** **2128** **2129** **2130** **2131** **2132** **2133** **2134** **2135** **2136** **2137** **2138** **2139** **2140** **2141** **2142** **2143** **2144** **2145** **2146** **2147** **2148** **2149** **2150** **2151** **2152** **2153** **2154** **2155** **2156** **2157** **2158** **2159** **2160** **2161** **2162** **2163** **2164** **2165** **2166** **2167** **2168** **2169** **2170** **2171** **2172** **2173** **2174** **2175** **2176** **2177** **2178** **2179** **2180** **2181** **2182** **2183** **2184** **2185** **2186** **2187** **2188** **2189** **2190** **2191** **2192** **2193** **2194** **2195** **2196** **2197** **2198** **2199** **2200** **2201** **2202** **2203** **2204** **2205** **2206** **2207** **2208** **2209** **2210** **2211** **2212** **2213** **2214** **2215** **2216** **2217** **2218** **2219** **2220** **2221** **2222** **2223** **2224** **2225** **2226** **2227** **2228** **2229** **2230** **2231** **2232** **2233** **2234** **2235** **2236** **2237** **2238** **2239** **2240** **2241** **2242** **2243** **2244** **2245** **2246** **2247** **2248** **2249** **2250** **2251** **2252** **2253** **2254** **2255** **2256** **2257** **2258** **2259** **2260** **2261** **2262** **2263** **2264** **2265** **2266** **2267** **2268** **2269** **2270** **2271** **2272** **2273** **2274** **2275** **2276** **2277** **2278** **2279** **2280** **2281** **2282** **2283** **2284** **2285** **2286** **2287** **2288** **2289** **2290** **2291** **2292** **2293** **2294** **2295** **2296** **2297** **2298** **2299** **2300** **2301** **2302** **2303** **2304** **2305** **2306** **2307** **2308** **2309** **2310** **2311** **2312** **2313** **2314** **2315** **2316** **2317** **2318** **2319** **2320** **2321** **2322** **2323** **2324** **2325** **2326** **2327** **2328** **2329** **2330** **2331** **2332** **2333** **2334** **2335** **2336** **2337** **2338** **2339** **2340** **2341** **2342** **2343** **2344** **2345** **23**

For Calendar Week Ended									
1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
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112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
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122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
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124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
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126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138
139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141
142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142
143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
146	146	146	146	146	14				

For Calendar Week Ended—

Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Light face—Calendar years 1938 and 1937 earlier. Full face all current earnings, but not including fiscal years ended prior to Jan. 31, 1938 or 1937. See also footnote "e."

Blank means figures on available full face—To 32—Number of months preceding last report.

On all classes of preferred.

Parent company only.

-Deficit.

a—Years ended 1937 and 1936.
(-) Non-depreciation and depletion.

b—Initial dividend.

g—Dividend of 1-5 share of Consolidated.

i—Before depletion.

j—Per share earnings not computed, as results are before all deductions.

k—Liquidation. m—Adjusted subsidiaries.

n—Partly cumulative. o—Special.
p—1938 results cover 10 months ended Oct. 31, as company is changing fiscal year.

r—Amount varies. u—In scrip.
t—Before operations of Spanish subsidiaries.

w—Weeks. x—Ex dividend.
v—1 share now "Pathe Laboratories, Inc.", for each 100 shares Pathe Film common.
z—Not computed, as no allowance was made for debt service.

*—Figures under high and low column represent asked and bid prices of June 3.

+—Plus or payable in stock.

†—Partly extra.

**Stocks of no par value are indicated by (np).

1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	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For Week Ended Saturday, June 3

Quotations after decimal point represent 32ds of a point.

Quotations after decimal point represent 32ds of a point.

Range 1939		Sales				Net			
High. Low.		In 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chg.							
96%	92	Gulf 84	841 41%	61.....	10	93%	93%	93%	..
57%	45	HARLEM R & P 48 54.....*	18	52	49	52	+ 3		
122%	117%	HOCKY V 43% 99.....	3	122%	124	+ 2			
82	63	HOL CO 41% 54.....	3	75	74				
38%	25%	HONANCO 5% 37.....	*11	11	32	33%	+ 24		
102%	101	HOU OH TEX 53% 40.....	13	101%	101%				
36%	29%	HUDSON CON 5% 62 A.....	66	35	33%	34			
12%	12	HUNTER 41% 54.....	1	127	127				
51%	13%	Hudson & Manhattan rfg 5% 37 39		48%	47	48	-		
11%	11	Hudson & Manhattan inc 5% 57: 27	14	13%	13%				
112%	111	ILLINOIS BELL TEL 31% 70 B 15	112%	112%	112%	+ 1			
85	81	ILLINOIS Central 1st 3 1/2% 51	3	86	86	+ 15			
91	87	ILLINOIS Central 4s 51.....	10	90	90	93%	- 1		
91	83	ILLINOIS Central 4s 51 reg.....	1	87	87	87			
83	46%	ILLINOIS Central 4s 52.....	7	53%	53%	53%			
90%	62	ILLINOIS Central 4s 52 56.....	5	53%	53%	53%			
62	47	ILLINOIS Central rfg 5%.....	3	52	52	53	+ 14		
56%	39	ILLINOIS Central 4 1/2% 66.....	109	47	45%	46%			
71	52	ILLINOIS Central 5% 55.....	5	67%	67%	67%	+ 14		
68%	43	I C & C St L & N O 5% 63 A.....	94	50	49%	49%	+ 8		
56%	54	I C & C St L & N O 4 1/2%.....	5	50	50	50%	+ 8		
105	103 1/2	INDIAN Steel 4 1/2% 40.....	9	103 1/2	103 1/2				
97%	90	INDUSTRIAL Rayon 4 1/2% 48.....	6	95	94	94%	+ 17		
109%	106	Inland Steel 3% 61.....	24	108%	108%				
82	83%	Interboro Rap Tr 7% 32.....	5	59%	58				
66	51	Interboro Rap Tr 7% 32.....	*25	59	57%	58	- 1		
43	27	Interboro Rap Tr 6% 32.....*	1	34	34	34			

47-42	8	106.27	106
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70	56	Interboro	Rap	Tr	rfg	5s	66...	* 46	62%	61%	61%	- 1
68	56	Interboro	Rap	Tr	rfg	5s	66 ct*	4	60	59%	59%	- 2
89%	79	Interlake	Iron	cv	4s	47.....		7	81	80%	80%	+ 3
4	2	Int Great	Nor	a	6s	52.....		* 19	2	2	2	+ 1
20%	9	Int Great	Nor	1st	6s	52.....		* 25	10	9%	10	+ 1

% 40-39	22	100	13	100
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87	72%	Int Hydro Elec cv 6s 44.	86	86%	84%	86%	+ 24
60%	48%	Int Mer Marine 6s 41.	22	58%	57%	57%	-
94%	82%	Int Paper 6s 55.	21	92%	91	92%	-
100	93	Int Paper 5s 47.	38	98%	97%	98%	-
98%	88%	Int Rys C Am 6% 47.	5	98%	97	98%	+ 34
83%	76%	Int Rys C Am 5s 72.	12	83%	83%	83%	+ 14
71%	53	Int T & T 4% 52.	48	66	64%	64%	-

DAMS EXP 41 1/2 48 21 5 10734

75%	56	Int T & T 55 50	81	69%	65%	69	-	-
		104 Iowa Central rfg 4s 51.	* 11	2%	2	2	-	-
55%	46	JAMES F & C 4s 50.	1	49	49	49	-	-
96%	90%	Jones & Laughlin Steel 4 1/4s 61.	16	92	91%	92	+	+
85%	79	KANAWHA & MICH 4s 90.	2	85%	85%	85%	+	+
36%	24%	K C Coal Ft S & Mem 4s 36 1/2	1	27	27	27	+	+
71%	56	K C South 5s 50.	31	69	68%	70	+	+
72%	65	K C South 3s 50.	31	70%	65%	70	+	+
108%	107%	K C Term 4s 60.	58	109%	108%	109%	+	+
100	103	K C Term 3s 60.	58	105%	105%	105%	+	+
100	100	Keith (B F) 6s 46.	32	99	99	99	+	+
105%	106	Kentuck Cen 4s 87.	10	108%	108%	108%	+	+
77	72	Ky Ind T 4 1/2s 61 st.	76	76	76	76	+	+
167	163	Kings Co Ed & F 6s 97.	2	167	167	167	+	+
85%	79	Kings 4s 87.	1	87	87	87	+	+
102%	99	Koppers Co 4s 51.	59	102%	101%	102%	+	+
105%	102%	Kresge Found 4s 45.	5	104%	104%	104%	+	+
103%	100	Kresge Found 3 1/2s 47.	30	103%	103%	103%	+	+
51	42	LAC GAS 6s 42 A.	4	43%	43	43%	-	-
50%	41	LAC GAS 6s 42 B.	4	44%	43	44%	+	+
58%	45	Lac Gas 5 1/2s 53.	9	55%	55	55%	+	+
56%	45%	Lac Gas 5 1/2s 60 D.	11	54%	52%	54%	+	+
79%	79	Lac Gas 5 1/2s 59.	14	80	80%	80	+	+
90	84	L S & M 3 1/2s 54.	8	82%	82%	82%	+	+
90	82%	L S & M S 3 1/2s 97 reg.	2	82%	82%	82%	+	+
27%	21%	Lautaro Int inc 7s.	22	25	24%	25	+	+
46	43	Leh & N Eng 4s 65 A.	23	80	80%	80%	+	+
64	51	Leh & N Eng 4s 65 B.	27	25	25%	25	+	+
64%	52	Leh & C N 4 1/2s 54 C.	5	57%	57	57	+	+
49%	30	Leh Val Coal 6s 43.	1	36%	36%	36%	+	+
23	23	Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st.	4	23	23	23	+	+
56	40	Leh Val Coal 5s 54.	2	44%	44	44%	+	+
52	44%	Leh Val N Y 4 1/2s 40.	2	46%	44%	46%	+	+
25%	26	Lehigh Val 5s 2003.	1	18	18	18	+	+
22%	13%	Leh Val 4 1/2s 2003.	19	18%	17	17	+	+
22	13%	Leh Val 4 1/2s 2003.	17	17	17	17	+	+
21	14	Leh Val 4 1/2s 2003 asd.	12	18%	17%	17	+	+
21%	13%	Leh Val 4s 2003.	12	17	15%	17	+	+
117%	112	Lex & F 5s 2003 asd.	34	16	15	16	+	+
		Lex & F 5s 2003.	34	17%	17%	17%	+	+

129%	127	Liggett & M 7s 44.	11	128%	128%	128%	
130	127%	Liggett & M 5s 51.	4	129%	129	129	+
130%	98%	Liquid Ref co 4 1/2s 52.	5	99%	99%	98%	+
110%	107	Loew's 3 1/2s 46.	14	108	108	108	+
103%	98%	Loew's 3 1/2s 46.	10	103%	103	103%	-
108%	104	Long Star Gas 3 1/2s 33.	6	108%	108	108	
129%	127	Long Isl rfg 4s 49.	3	86	85	85	+
129%	127	Lorillard Co 5s 51.	3	129%	129	129	+
126%	122	Lorillard Co 5s 51.	4	126%	126	126%	+
90%	75%	Louisiana & Ark 5s 60.	12	85%	84%	85%	+
95%	91	Lou & N 5s 2003 B.	23	92%	92	92%	+
91%	81	Lou & N 5s 2003 B.	8	80%	86	80%	+
101	99	L & N un 4s 35.	119	100	89%	100%	+
85%	74	L & N 3 1/2s 2003.	18	79%	76%	79%	+
105%	104	L & N All Knox & C 4s 55.	3	105%	105%	105%	+
82	72	L & N 51 L 3s 40.	11	85%	84	85%	+
110%	108	Lou G & E 3 1/2s 60.	19	110%	110%	110%	-
51%	39%	MAINE C 4 1/2s 60.	5	46%	45%	46	
32	Manat Rug 4s 50.	91	32%	31	32%	+	
47%	26%	Manhat St Ry 7s 40.	1258	26%	26	26	+
104%	24%	Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct.	26	42%	40%	42%	+
54%	39	Manhat St Ry 7s 40.	13	50	49	50	
106%	104	Med Ed 4 1/2s 45 A.	4	103%	103%	103%	-
111%	110%	Met Ed 4 1/2s 45 A.	6	111	110%	111	+
81	7	Met W Side E Chi 4s 38.	3				
97%	88%	Milich Cen 4s 1940 reg.	5	98%	98%	98%	+
19%	16	Mil Spurt & N W 4s 47.	5	111	11	11	+
4	4	M S F & S S Mar 8s 46.	5	2%	2%	2%	+
68%	64	MSF&S Mar 5 1/2s 78.	2	1	68	68%	+
6%	4	MSF&S Mar 5d 38.	13	4%	4%	4%	+
9%	5%	MSF&S Mar 3d 38.	13	30	8%	8%	+
31	30	MSF&S Mar 3d 38.	13	8%			+
70	45	Mo-III 5s 59.	7	70	68		
37%	19%	M-R-Tex 5s 62 A.	117	23	21%	22	
17%	34	M-R-Tex 4 1/2s 50.	6	9%	9	9%	+
34	19	M-R-Tex 4 1/2s 78.	3	20	20	20	+
51%	34	M-R-Tex 1st 4s 80.	55	36%	35%	36%	+
32%	17%	M-R-Tex 4s 62 B.	22	19	18%	18%	+
4%	10	M-R-Tex 5 1/2s 40.	19	2%	2%	2%	+
12%	12%	Mo Fac 5s 50.	1	12%	12%	12%	+

21%	12%	Mo	Pa	5a	77	F	ct	44	14%	13%	14	+
21%	12%	Mo	Pa	5a	77	F	ct	44	14%	14%	14	+
21%	12%	Mo	Pa	5a	80	H	ct	30	14%	13%	13%	+
21%	12%	Mo	Pa	5a	80	H	ct	30	14%	13%	13%	+
20%	13%	Mo	Pa	5a	H	80	ct	37	13	13	13	+
21%	12%	Mo	Pa	5a	81	L	ct	32	14%	13%	14	+
21%	12%	Mo	Pa	5a	81	L	ct	32	14%	13	13	+
67%	3%	Mo	Pa	gen	4a	75		47	33%	34%	34%	
22%	15%	Mo	b	0	Monig	5a	47	33	18%	18%	18%	+
34	18%	Mo	b	0	a	5a	38	11	28%	28%	28	+
106%	102%	Monograh	14a	60				32	106	106	106	
110%	107%	Mon	W	Pa	Pb	5a	45a	60	16	108	108	108
100%	96%	Mont	Fw	3a	Pb	5a	65	22	107	105	106	
97%	93%	Mont	Fw	3a	Pb	5a	65	22	107	105	106	
72%	70	Mont	F	5a	55	A		38	40	38	70	
49	37%	Mr	a	Emex	41a	55		38	39%	41	42	+
86%	41	Mr	a	Emex	37a	2000		34	44	42%	44	+
72	69	NASH	C	ST	L	4a	78	9	70%	70%	70%	+
46	29%	Nasat	E	4a	51			7	42%	42	42	+
106%	102%	Nat	Dairy	3a	51	ww		67	108%	106%	108%	
106	104%	Nat	Gysm	4a	50			2	106	106	106	
128%	124%	New	E	T	5	52		58	127	127	127	+
128%	124%	New	E	T	5	52		58	127	127	127	+
128%	126%	New	E	T	5	52		58	128%	126%	128%	
75	75	N	O	G	1a	45a	61	B	19	108	107%	107%
75	75	N	O	G	1a	45a	61	B	19	108	107%	107%

Range 1939				Range 1939				Range 1939				Range 1939			
High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0
101	101	101	0	101	101	101	0	101	101	101	0	101	101	101	0
102	102	102	0	102	102	102	0	102	102	102	0	102	102	102	0
103	103	103	0	103	103	103	0	103	103	103	0	103	103	103	0
104	104	104	0	104	104	104	0	104	104	104	0	104	104	104	0
105	105	105	0	105	105	105	0	105	105	105	0	105	105	105	0
106	106	106	0	106	106	106	0	106	106	106	0	106	106	106	0
107	107	107	0	107	107	107	0	107	107	107	0	107	107	107	0
108	108	108	0	108	108	108	0	108	108	108	0	108	108	108	0
109	109	109	0	109	109	109	0	109	109	109	0	109	109	109	0
110	110	110	0	110	110	110	0	110	110	110	0	110	110	110	0
111	111	111	0	111	111	111	0	111	111	111	0	111	111	111	0
112	112	112	0	112	112	112	0	112	112	112	0	112	112	112	0
113	113	113	0	113	113	113	0	113	113	113	0	113	113	113	0
114	114	114	0	114	114	114	0	114	114	114	0	114	114	114	0
115	115	115	0	115	115	115	0	115	115	115	0	115	115	115	0
116	116	116	0	116	116	116	0	116	116	116	0	116	116	116	0
117	117	117	0	117	117	117	0	117	117	117	0	117	117	117	0
118	118	118	0	118	118	118	0	118	118	118	0	118	118	118	0
119	119	119	0	119	119	119	0	119	119	119	0	119	119	119	0
120	120	120	0	120	120	120	0	120	120	120	0	120	120	120	0
121	121	121	0	121	121	121	0	121	121	121	0	121	121	121	0
122	122	122	0	122	122	122	0	122	122	122	0	122	122	122	0
123	123	123	0	123	123	123	0	123	123	123	0	123	123	123	0
124	124	124	0	124	124	124	0	124	124	124	0	124	124	124	0
125	125	125	0	125	125	125	0	125	125	125	0	125	125	125	0
126	126	126	0	126	126	126	0	126	126	126	0	126	126	126	0
127	127	127	0												

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, June 3

Stocks and bonds marked with a dagger are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

Range 1939	Stock and Dividend	High. Low. Last. Chge.	Net
High. Low.	In Dollars.		
6 3/4	AERO SUPPLY MFG B...	4 3/4	3 3/4
8 1/4	Ainsworth	5 1/4	5 1/4
9 1/4	Air Inv war.	8 1/4	8 1/4
9 1/4	Air Power 57 pf (6)	8 1/4	8 1/4
9 1/4	Air Power 56 pf (6)	8 1/4	8 1/4
9 1/4	Allied Int la pf (1/4)	8 1/4	8 1/4
131 90	Aluminum Co America	110 107 1/2	109 1/2
115 1/4 110 1/4	Aluminum Co Am pf (6)	113 1/2 112 1/2	113
141 104	Aluminum Ltd (3/4)	132 130	130
111 108	Aluminum Ltd pf (6)	111 110 1/4	110 1/4
28 1/4	Am Airlines	28 1/4	27 1/4
2 1/4	Am Beverage	1 1/4	1 1/4
2 1/4	Am Boat Bldg	1 1/4	1 1/4
2 1/4	Am Centrifugal	1 1/4	1 1/4
35 27	Am Cities F & L A (1/4)	30 1/2 30 1/2	30 1/2
34 25 1/4	Am Cities F&L A ww(1.03)	30 1/2 30	30
2 1/4	Am Cities F & L B	1 1/4	1 1/4
28 1/4	Am Cyanamid B (60)	28 1/4	27 1/4
1 1/4	Am Foreign Power war.	1 1/4	1 1/4
11 5/8	Am Fork & Hoe (60) xd.	10 9 1/2	10
40 31	Am Gas & Elec (1.60)	35 1/2 34 1/2	34 1/2
116 112 1/4	Am Gas & Elec pf (6)	113 1/2 113	113
28 1/4	Am Genl Sd pf (2)	25 25	25
31 1/4 27	Am Genl Sd pf (2 1/2)	29 1/2 29 1/2	29 1/2
34 1/4 28	Am Inv III (2)	34 1/4 34 1/4	34 1/4
15 1/4	Am Laundry Mach	15 1/4	15 1/4
18 13	Am Light & Trac (1.20)	15 1/2 15 1/2	15 1/2
2 1/4	Am Maracabo	2 1/4	2 1/4
29 1/4	Am Motor (1 1/2) xd.	28 1/2 28	28
70 55	Am Pot & Chem (2)	67 67	67
9 7/8	Am Regulator	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4
7 1/4	Am Seal-K (1.2)	7 1/4	7 1/4
7 1/4	Am Superpower	7 1/4	7 1/4
77 1/4 67	Am Super 1 pf (6)	70 1/4 70 1/4	70 1/4
27 13	Am Super 2 pf (6)	27 13	27
3 3/4	Am Thred pf (1/4) xd.	3 3/4	3 3/4
112 108 1/4	Appal El F pf (7)	111 1/2 111 1/2	111 1/2
1 1/4	Arctur Rad Tube	1 1/4	1 1/4
100 100	Ark Nat Gas	100	100
7 1/4	Ark Nat Gas pf	7 1/4	7 1/4
7 1/4	Ark P & L pf (7)	7 1/4	7 1/4
95 1/4 78 1/4	Art Met Wk (30)	95 1/4 94	94 1/4
58 1/4	Asht Oil & B (40)	58 1/4	58 1/4
1 1/4	Asso G & El	1 1/4	1 1/4
11 1/4	Asso G & El A	11 1/4	11 1/4
11 1/4	Asso G & El B	11 1/4	11 1/4
31 1/4 17	Atl Cat L Co (1)	19 1/2 19 1/2	19 1/2
4 1/4	Atlantic Rayon	4 1/4	4 1/4
1 1/4	Atlas Corp war.	1 1/4	1 1/4
25 1/4 13	Atlas Pk	14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4
5 1/4	Autonut Prod	5 1/4	5 1/4
8 1/4	Auto V Mach (1/2)	8 1/4	8 1/4
2 1/4	Aviation & Trans	2 1/4	2 1/4

29 1/4 14	BARCOCK & WIL.	18 1/2 18	18 1/2
22 1/4 15 1/4	Bald Loc pf (2.10)	20 20	20
2 1/4	Baldw Loco war.	2 1/4	2 1/4
1 1/4	Barclay Dis	1 1/4	1 1/4
1 1/4	Barium Ste	1 1/4	1 1/4
10 1/4 7 1/4	Bar & Seal A (1.20)	9 1/4 9 1/4	9 1/4
6 1/4	Bas Del (1 1/2) xd.	6 1/4	6 1/4
4 1/4	Bath Iron Wks	4 1/4	4 1/4
11 1/4	Bell Aircraft	11 1/4	11 1/4
36 1/4 20 1/4	Bell Aircraft	23 1/2 23 1/2	23 1/2
10 1/4	Bell Aircraft	10 1/4	10 1/4
17 13	Berkley & Gay Furniture	17 13	17
17 13	Berkley & Gay Fur war.	17 13	17
8 5/8	Birdsboro S Foundry	8 5/8	8 5/8
17 1/4	Bliss (E W)	17 1/4	17 1/4
10 1/4 13 1/4	Bliss & Laughlin (3/4)	15 1/2 15 1/2	15 1/2
1 1/4	Bloomfield (S)	1 1/4	1 1/4
24 1/4 12 1/4	Bowman-Biltmore H 1st pf	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
5 1/4	Bowman-Biltmore H 2d pf	5 1/4	5 1/4
12 1/4	Brass Trawl L & F	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/4	Brecker Corp	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/4	Brewster Aero	12 1/4	12 1/4
7 1/4	Bridgeport Mach	7 1/4	7 1/4
7 1/4	Bridgeport Mach pf (7)	7 1/4	7 1/4
31 23 1/4	Brill pf	29 1/2 29	29
1 1/4	British Celanese	1 1/4	1 1/4
7 1/4	Brown Co pf	7 1/4	7 1/4
7 1/4	Brown Co W (20)	7 1/4	7 1/4
42 40	Brown-Forman Dist	42 40	42
6 1/4	Brown-Forman Dist pf	6 1/4	6 1/4
17 1/4	Brown Rubber	17 1/4	17 1/4
17 1/4	Brown Rubber	17 1/4	17 1/4
24 1/4 27 1/4	Buckeye Pipe L	24 1/4 24 1/4	24 1/4
23 1/4 10 1/4	Bul N & F P pf (1.60)	21 1/2 21 1/2	21 1/2
107 102	Bul N & F P 1st pf (5)	106 1/2 106	106
15 1/4	Bunker Hill & S (1/2)	15 1/4	15 1/4

17 1/4 16 1/4	CALA SUGAR (1.60)	17 1/4 16 1/4	16 1/4
33 1/4 15 1/4	Can Car & F pf (1 1/2)	21 21	21
1 1/4	Can Col Airw	1 1/4	1 1/4
1 1/4	Can Caral	1 1/4	1 1/4
1 1/4	Carib Syn	1 1/4	1 1/4
31 24 1/4	Carnation (1)	31 29 1/2	31 1/2
90 78	Caro F & L 56 pf (6)	89 82 1/2	89
90 1/4	Caro F & L 56 pf (6)	89 82 1/2	89
21 1/4 10 1/4	Carrier Corp	13 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2
4 1/4	Catalina Air	4 1/4	4 1/4
91 1/4 78	Celanese pte pf (7a)	90 1/2 90 1/2	90 1/2
27 1/4 18	Celanese pte pf (7a)	27 1/4 27 1/4	27 1/4
61 1/4 48	Celanese pte pf (7a)	57 1/2 56 1/2	56 1/2
1 1/4	Cen & S W Ut.	1 1/4	1 1/4
14 1/4 13 1/4	Cen Hud G&E (50)	14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4
101 90	Cen P F pf (3 1/2)	101 101	101
85 85	Cen N Y Pow pf (5)	85 85	85
100 100	Cen P & L pf (7)	100 100	100
1 1/4	Cen St El	1 1/4	1 1/4
5 1/4	Cen St El 6 1/2 pf	5 1/4	5 1/4
4 1/4	Centrif Pipe (40)	4 1/4	4 1/4
130 110	Chesbrough (4a)	114 114 1/2	114 1/2
79 62	Chi Flex Shaft (3a)	74 73	73
79 62	Chi Riv & Mch (20)	74 73	73
58 34 1/4	Chiles pf	53 52	52
58 34 1/4	Chiles Service	53 52	52
43 1/4 38 1/4	Chiles Service	43 1/4 43 1/4	43 1/4
51 37	Chl Svc pf BB	47 47	47
84 55 1/4	Chl Svc P&L 37 pf	84 84	84
51 37	Chl Svc P&L 37 pf	47 47	47
1 1/4	Claude Neum Lta.	1 1/4	1 1/4
1 1/4	Cleave Tract	1 1/4	1 1/4
1 1/4	Clinch Coal	1 1/4	1 1/4
2 1/4	Colo Develop	2 1/4	2 1/4
7 1/4	Cockshutt Flow	7 1/4	7 1/4
4 1/4	Col Fuel & I war	4 1/4	4 1/4
74 1/4 55 1/4	Col F & E B pf (5)	74 73 1/2	73 1/2
4 1/4	Colman O & G	4 1/4	4 1/4
1 1/4	Commith & So war.	1 1/4	1 1/4
29 1/4 21	Comm Pub Svc (2)	28 1/2 28	28
1 1/4	Comm Water Svc	1 1/4	1 1/4
6 1/4	Cona Blackst (30)	6 1/4	6 1/4
6 1/4	Cona Copper (15)	6 1/4	6 1/4
30 1/4 71	Cona G & E B (3.60)	71 71	71
116 1/4 116 1/4	Cona G & E B pf (4 1/2)	116 116 1/2	116 1/2
1 1/4	Cona Gas Ut	1 1/4	1 1/4
6 1/4	Cona Mag & S (1a)	6 1/4	6 1/4
3 1/4	Cona Retail Stores	3 1/4	3 1/4

Range 1939	Stock and Dividend	High. Low. Last. Chge.	Net
High. Low.	In Dollars.		
1 1/4	Cons Royalty (20)	1 1/4	1 1/4
6 1/4	Cons Steel Corp	6 1/4	6 1/4
9 1/4	Cont Rail & Steel	9 1/4	9 1/4
5 1/4	Copper Mfg	5 1/4	5 1/4
12 1/4 10 1/4	Copper Mfg (40) xd.	14 1/4 14	14
2 1/4	Cornell & Roy	2 1/4	2 1/4
1 1/4	Cosden Fetro	1 1/4	1 1/4
7 1/4	Cosden Fetro pf	7 1/4	7 1/4
6 1/4	Courland (0.75)	6 1/4	6 1/4
23 1/4 17 1/4	Crocker-Fet (3 1/2) xd	20 1/2 20 1/2	20 1/2
9 1/4	Crocker-Wal E M.	9 1/4	9 1/4
1 1/4	Croft Brewing	1 1/4	1 1/4
3 1/4	Crowley Milner	3 1/4	3 1/4
1 1/4	Crown C Pet	1 1/4	1 1/4
1 1/4	Crown Drug	1 1/4	1 1/4
56 1/4 46 1/4	Crown Press (3a)	56 1/4 56 1/4	56 1/4
7 1/4	DARBY PET (1/2)	7 1/4	7 1/4
18 1/4 14 1/4	Davenport Hos (1/2)	15 1/4 15 1/4	15 1/4
17 1/4	Dayton Rub (1/2)	17 1/4	17 1/4
10 1/4	De Villiers (3/4)	10 1/4	10 1/4
7 1/4	Decora Rec	7 1/4	7 1/4
27 20 1/4	Dennison 1 pf	27 25 1/2	25 1/2
2 1/4	Derby Oil	2 1/4	2 1/4
18 1/4	Det Gray Ir	18 1/4	18 1/4
31 1/4 18 1/4	De Willems (3/4)	22 1/2 22 1/2	22 1/2
5 1/4	Divco Twin Trk	5 1/4	5 1/4
12 1/4	Domina Sd & Coal	12 1/4	12 1/4
64 60	Domina Textile (5)	62 62	62
20 1/4	Domina Textile (5)	20 1/4	20 1/4
1 1/4	Dubilier Cond	1 1/4	1 1/4
72 64	Duke Power (3/4)	65 1/2 65	65
2 1/4	Durham Hos B	2 1/4	2 1/4
5 1/4	Duro-Tect (4 1/2)	5 1/4	5 1/4
14 1/4	EAGLE PICH LD.	14 1/4	14 1/4
1 1/4	East Gas & F	1 1/4	1 1/4
12 1/4	East G & F pf	12 1/4	12 1/4
25 1/4 16 1/4	East G & F pr pf	18 1/2 18	18
10 1/4	East Star pf A	10 1/4	10 1/4
10 1/4	East Star pf B	10 1/4	10 1/4
3 1/4	Easy Wash M B	3 1/4	3 1/4
18 1/4	Edis Br Strs (1) xd.	18 1/4	18 1/4
12 1/4	El Bond & Sh	12 1/4	12 1/4
72 1/4	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	72 1/4	72 1/4
65 50 1/4	El Bo & Sh 5 pf (5)	65 54 1/2	54 1/2
3 1/4	El F & L war.	3 1/4	3 1/4
10 1/4	Electrographic (1)	10 1/4	10 1/4
70 1/4	Emp Dis El pf	66 66	66
74 54 1/4	Emp G & F 6 1/2 pf	62 62	62
72 64	Emp G & F 6 1/2 pf	72 64	72
71 51 1/4	Emp G & F 6 1/2 pf	69 1/2 69 1/2	69 1/2
28 1/4	Equity Corp	28 1/4	28 1/4
28 1/4	Equity Corp 3 pf (3)	28 1/4	28 1/4
6 1/4	Europ El deb r.	6 1/4	6 1/4
16 9 1/4	FAIRCHILD AV.	11 1/2 11 1/2	11 1/2
8 1/4	Falstaff Brew (60)	8 1/4	8 1/4
8 1/4	Falstaff Met	8 1/4	8 1/4
22 14 1/4	Ferro Enam (1/2)	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
68 56 1/4	Fetco Rec	65 65	65
12 1/4	Fire As Phil (2a)	12 1/4	12 1/4
10 1/4	Flak Rubber	10 1/4	10 1/4
90 71 1/4	Flak Rub pf (6)	85 83 1/2	83 1/2
40 28 1/4	Flo-P&L St pf (2.82)	37 1/2 37 1/2	37 1/2
23 16 1/4	Ford M Can B (1)	20 20	20
23 16 1/4	Ford M Can B (1)	20 20	20
4 1/4	Ford Mot Ltd (1/2)	4 1/4	4 1/4
10 1/4	Fox (F) Brew (1)	10 1/4	10 1/4
18 1/4	Fox (F) Brew (1)	18 1/4	18 1/4
20 10 1/4	Fruehauf Tra (1/2)	20 19 1/2	19 1/2
29 17 1/4	Fuller 33 cv (3 1/2)	26 26	26
43 34	Fuller 43 pf (4)	39 39	39
2 1/4	GEN ALLOYS	2 1/4	2 1/4
19 1/4 16 1/4	Gen El Ltd (70)	18 1/2 18 1/2	18 1/2
14 1/4	Gen El Fire (20)	14 1/4	14 1/4
60 42 1/4	Gen G & E pf B	60 57 1/2	57 1/2
75 66 1/4	Gen Invest	75 72	72
60 42 1/4	Gen Out Adv pf (1)	60 57 1/2	57 1/2
80 1/4 62 1/4	Gen Share pf (6)	75 72 1/2	72 1/2
100 1/4 95 1/4	Gen Tel pf (3)	100 100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/4 95 1/4	Gen T & B pf A (6)	100 100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/4 95 1/4	Gen T & B pf B (3)	100 100 1/2	100 1/2
96 73 1/4	Georg Fow 56 pf (6)	93 92 1/2	92 1/2
7 1/4	Gilbert (A C)	7 1/4	7 1/4
3 1/4	Glen Alden Coal	3 1/4	3 1/4
18 1/4	Goldfield Con	18 1/4	18 1/4
12 1/4	Gora Inc pf	12 1/4	12 1/4
100 100	Gray Mfg	100 98	98
132 124 1/4	GT A&P 1st pf (7)	131 129 1/2	129 1/2
132 124 1/4	GT A&P 1st pf (7)	131 129 1/2	129 1/2
7 1/4	Green T & L (20)	7 1/4	7 1/4
2 1/4	Groce Str Prod	2 1/4	2 1/4
22 1/4 14 1/4	Grum Air E (1/2) xd.	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
2 1/4	Guard Oil	2 1/4	2 1/4
107 95 1/4	Guif St U 5 1/2 pf (5 1/2)	107 107	107
2 1/4	HALL LAMP	2 1/4	2 1/

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

[illegible]

Recent Books

Continued from Page 805

dogmatic position on these questions. It does, however, endeavor to present a comprehensive and objective statement of the facts which any attempt to formulate answers to such questions would have to take into consideration. (American Bankers Association, 22 East Fortieth Street, New York, \$1.)

FINANCING GOVERNMENT

By Harold M. Groves

The objective of this book is to meet the needs of students; the primary aim is hence to give a clear and comprehensive exposition of the subject. Presentation and defense of a point of view are secondary.

The organization of subject matter is somewhat unorthodox. Sources of revenue are treated in advance of public expenditure. The main reason for the more conventional order as opposed to the one used here is that governments, unlike individuals, spend their money first and raise it afterwards. This is only partly and superficially true, if at all, and unimportant if true, according to the author, who thinks that the most challenging problems of public finance are in the field of taxation. (Henry Holt & Co., \$3.75.)

METAL STATISTICS—1939

Contains the usual assortment of statistical information on ferrous and non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous economic subjects. Numerous additions and alterations have again been made.

Added features include a new series of monthly tables on foreign and domestic copper production, deliveries and stocks; copper refiners' bids for No. 1 wire scrap; rolled steel "production for sale," molybdenum, ferrosilicon, magnesite, monthly average prices on two grades of remelted aluminum and numerous expansions—all tending to increase further its all-round general usefulness.

The book is without doubt one of the most valuable of its kind. (American Metal Market, 111 John Street, New York \$2.)

HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN GOVERNMENT BONDS

By S. F. Porter

This volume is pleasant and easy reading. Miss Porter is financial columnist for the New York Post, and knows whereof she speaks. The profits in the government bond market, of which the public is supposed to be unaware, come primarily from three sources, the first two intimately connected: "free riding," "exchange privileges" and arbitrage. Free riding is the practice whereby traders in governments subscribe for new issues on a 10 per cent margin with the expectation, often realized, of selling their bonds at a profit within a week after issuance. There is no intention of holding the securities for investment nor of paying for them.

The profit possibilities arise out of the generosity of the Treasury which in seeking the most favorable reception of its new issues has consistently priced them under the market prices of similar outstanding securities. This same generosity with which the Treasury accords the holders of its maturing obligations the "privilege" of subscribing for refunding obligations is responsible for the profit possibilities in refunding issues. As a result, maturing governments have been known to sell at premiums a week or less before redemption dates. Because these premiums have most always been less than those which were bound to obtain on the refunding issue it was profitable for traders to buy into the maturing issue.

Arbitrage profits are more or less self-explanatory. In the course of time,

certain Treasury bonds have come to sell within certain average spreads. When these issues sell out of line so that actual spreads become greater or less than the average it has been profitable to buy into those issues which are selling out of line.

It is the author's opinion that the Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System have complete power over the money market (which is largely the bond market), and that so long as the Treasury has recourse to the market for new money or refunding purposes, just so long will the Treasury and the Reserve Board maintain the government security market, and just so long will there be profits in government bonds. (Harper & Brothers, \$3.)

ODD-LOT TRADING ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

By Charles O. Hardy

Any thoroughgoing investigation into a particular economic problem reveals its complexity and the difficulty of any reform plans attaining desired reforms without making things worse. In advocating or rather in discussing the possibilities of improving the present odd-lot dealer system of the New York Stock Exchange, Dr. Hardy fully recognizes those difficulties and complexities. That is just why the author seeks only to improve the present system rather than change it altogether.

Members and officials of the Stock Exchange will probably be glad and proud to read Dr. Hardy's appraisal of their odd-lot system as the one which seems "to serve the public interest better than any alternative dealer system which he has heard suggested." In view of the regulatory activities of the Securities and Exchange Commission, this study is especially timely and interesting to all those connected with the efficient functioning of the New York Stock Exchange, which includes security investors as well as Exchange members. (Brookings Institution, Washington, \$1.50.)

THE RISE OF AMERICAN NAVAL POWER

By Harold and Margaret Sprout

This volume represents the results of an investigation into: (1) the problem of naval defense as envisaged by different persons, groups, classes, and sections, at each stage in the territorial and politico-economic expansion of the United States; (2) the continuing historic debate over the nature and scope of the navy's functions in peace as well as in war; (3) the arguments of successive generations as to the size and kind of navy required to perform these functions; (4) the evolution of ideas as to principles of naval strategy and warfare; (5) the strategic and political implications of advances in naval architecture and technology; (6) the similar implications of changing ideas as to the organization, disposition, and management of the forces afloat; (7) the like implications of the problems of Navy Department and navy yard administration; (8) the processes of formulating and enacting naval legislation within the American governmental system; (9) the respective roles of organized groups and of unorganized public opinion; (10) the international repercussions and consequences of the rise of American naval power.

It was early apparent that a study of such scope could not be adequately presented in one volume, and that the logical point of division, for reasons which are set forth in the first chapter of this volume, was at the end of the World War. When it further became clear, for reasons that will likewise be evident to the reader, that the first part covering the years 1776-1918 constituted a unified study in itself, it was decided that this part should be published separately as soon as com-

pleted. (Princeton University Press, \$3.75.)

UNIONS OF THEIR OWN CHOOSING

By Robert R. Brooks

This is an appraisal of the work of the National Labor Relations Board based on an extensive examination of cases and proceedings. The author is strongly in favor of the National Labor Relations Act. He believes that it encourages collective bargaining, and that collective bargaining encourages industrial democracy and industrial peace. Those who are against the National Labor Relations Act will find this book an able presentation of the opposing view. (Yale University Press, \$3.)

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS

Continued from Page 817

Company.	Net Income 1939.	1938.	Com. Share Earnings. 1939.	1938.
Bell Tel. of Pennsylvania:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. 3,544,251	3,589,978			
Birmingham Electric Co.:				
12 mo., Apr. 30. 564,146	677,298			
Consolidated Gas Utilities Corp.:				
3 mo., Apr. 30. 128,672	56,022	h.15	h.06	
12 mo., Apr. 30. *350,588	*9,807			
Electric Power & Light Corp.:				
Mar. 31 q. 2,402,967	2,191,047	.28	.22	
12 mo., Mar. 31 4,858,053	8,591,249	y	.84	
El Paso National Gas Co.:				
12 mo., Apr. 30 2,249,219	1,948,749	h3.56	h3.09	
General Gas & Elec. Corp.:				
12 mo., Mar. 31 1,226,367	972,017			
Kansas City Power & Light:				
12 mo., Apr. 31. 3,646,195	4,360,908	6.49	7.86	
Memphis Power & Light Co.:				
12 mo., Apr. 30 1,501,516	1,874,820			
Montana Power Co. & subs.:				
12 mo., Apr. 30. 2,760,110	3,205,282			
National Power & Light Co. & subs.:				
3 mo., Apr. 30. 1,763,765	2,220,519	.24	.33	
12 mo., Apr. 30. 8,056,675	8,899,452	1.16	1.32	
Nevada-California Electric Corp.:				
12 mo., Apr. 30. 365,765	733,629			
Northern States Power of Del.:				
12 mo., Feb. 28 4,849,504	6,161,720			
Oklahoma Natural Gas:				
12 mo., Apr. 30 1,621,120	1,431,104	2.21	1.86	
Pacific Power & Light Co. & sub.:				
12 mo., Apr. 30. 929,832	788,118			
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.:				
12 mo., Apr. 30 7,874,471	7,922,454			
Portland Gas & Coke Co.:				
12 mo., Apr. 30 209,107	210,010			
Public Service Co. of Indiana:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. 535,919	235,845			
12 mo., Apr. 30. 1,357,387	849,280			
Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service Co.:				
12 mo., Mar. 31 439,141	438,699	q6.21	q6.20	
Southern Colorado Power Co.:				
12 mo., Mar. 31 227,323	215,920			
Southwestern Gas & Electric Co.:				
Mar. 31 q. 396,360	427,240			
12 mo., Mar. 31 1,921,455	1,991,903			
Standard Gas & Electric Co. & subs.:				
Mar. 31 q. 1,623,798	773,775			
12 mo., Mar. 31 2,168,970	3,470,379			
Tennessee Electric Power Co.:				
12 mo., Apr. 30 2,539,626	2,677,974			
Southern New England Tel. Co.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. 981,132	962,284			
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. 5,881,994	5,679,759			
Texas Power & Light:				
12 mo., Apr. 30 1,926,025	2,360,128			
Third Ave. Rwy. System:				
10 mo., Apr. 30. *558,395	*646,152			
United Gas Corp.:				
Mar. 31 q. 2,314,507	2,398,150	s1.72	.01	
12 mo., Mar. 31 5,306,872	9,262,495	s2.44	s6.91	
Utah Power & Light Co. & subs.:				
12 mo., Apr. 30 1,503,330	1,536,629			
Washington Water Power Co. & subs.:				
12 mo., Apr. 30. 2,663,605	2,527,854			
1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	
Arkansas Natural Gas:				
Yr., Dec. 31.... 2,356,154	4,298,870	.14	.39	
Havana Electric Railway Co.:				
Yr., Dec. 31.... *717,975	*1,090,766			
Manila Electric Co.:				
Yr., Dec. 31.... 918,587	818,108			
Massachusetts Utilities Associates:				
Yr., Dec. 31.... 1,567,896	1,479,992			
Standard Gas & Electric Co. & subs.:				
Yr., Dec. 31.... 1,319,414	3,337,170			
RAILROADS				
1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.	
Bangor & Aroostook R. R.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. 473,307	602,727	2.89	3.80	
Boston & Maine R. R.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. *511,359	*2,080,142			
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. *953,842	*2,061,739			
Consolidated R. R. of Cuba & subs.:				
Mar. 31 q. 63,037	207,165			
119 mo., Mar.31 *604,247	*182,379			
Cuba R. R.:				
Mar. 31 q. 99,256	138,035			

Company.	Net Income 1939.	1938.	Com. Share Earnings. 1939.	1938.
119 mo., Mar.31 *251,759	52,331			
Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. *2,095,995	*2,568,467			
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. 462,339	106,130			
Great Northern Rwy.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. *4,702,940	*6,058,501			
Hudson & Manhattan R. R.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. *326,196	*421,748			
International Rwy. Cent. America:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. 634,475	553,784			
Louisiana & Arkansas Rwy.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. 101,306	69,960			
Maine Central R. R.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. 98,449	*214,400			
New York, N. H. & Hartford R. R.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. *1,664,913	*4,806,112			
Norfolk & Western Rwy.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. 5,567,318	2,657,435	3.74	1.67	
St. Louis Southwestern Lines:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. *546,881	*787,751			
Texas & Pacific Railway:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. 124,206	*81,074	p.52		
Virginian Rwy.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. 1,473,834	1,442,737	2.92	2.82	
Western Maryland Ry.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. 115,929	*13,318	r.65		
Wheeling & Lake Erie Rwy.:				
4 mo., Apr. 30. 687,659	125,010	1.02	r.10	

Holding Company Act

Continued from Page 795

write-ups or other types of inflation, there is today in the industry a large amount of excessive capitalization. There are mal-adjusted security structures and inequitably distributed voting power. The control of many holding company systems is now vested in classes of stock whose equity has disappeared, if indeed it ever existed. The public holds hundreds of millions of dollars of preferred stock on which dividends are in arrears, and which have no effective voice in the management of the property. It is the duty of the commission to see to it that voting power is equitably distributed among security holders, and this problem is one which must be faced at an early date. A number of discussions have already been had by our staff with representatives of some of the systems requiring reorganization along these lines, and it is hoped that before many months have passed action will be taken which, while it cannot create earnings that do not exist, yet will give effective control of property to those security holders to whom such control rightfully belongs, and will clear away some of the deadwood which acts as a drag on the financial progress of many companies.

National Government

Continued from Page 806

and then work on basic changes before approving funds for the full 1940 fiscal year, it is hard to see how much can be done.

Appropriation bills are well advanced, as shown by the accompanying table. No obstacle requiring long debate is foreseen except as to the relief bill. A possible drive to cut the army expansion bill, including aircraft, earlier seemed possible but does not now appear likely to prevail. The third Deficiency Bill will be the last for the session and need not pass till adjournment week.

This leaves Social Security, railroads, United States Housing Authority, wage-hour amendments and a dozen or so bills of moderate importance which can be handled by the first of August if no unforeseen snarl develops in legislative procedure.

Week Ended

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

Saturday, June 3

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MEMBERS: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE - SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE
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SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND HONOLULU SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

San Francisco Stock Exchange

Quotations are for week ended Friday, as prepared by the Exchange.

STOCKS High Low Last

1,000 Anglo A M	13	13	13
100 Anglo C N	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
450 Asso Int F	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
420 Atlas I D E	6	6	6
200 Calamba Su	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
150 Cal-Eng M	29	29	29
884 Cal Pack	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
10 Cal Pack pf	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
10 Cal W S pf	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
316 Carson H G	37	37	37
131 Cater Trac	48	48	48
20 Catp Tr pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
680 Chrysler	70 1/2	68	68 1/2
10 Cat C & E			
1st pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
150 Colum Br	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
240 Con Ch I	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
150 Crea A vic	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
500 Cro Zell	11	10 1/2	10 1/2
70 Cro Zell	80	79 1/2	80
2,377 Di Glorg F	2 25	2 25	2 25
10 Di Glorg F	12	12	12
110 Doernblir	4	4	4
100 Dow Chem	114	114	114
140 El Dorad O	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
435 Empor Cap	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
50 Emp Cap pf			
40 Firem F I	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
300 Food Mach	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
100 Gen Metals	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
522 Gen Mfg	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
100 Genl Plant	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
4,150 Gold Br St	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
150 Hale Br St	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
150 Hawaiian F	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
470 Hono O C C	19	19	19
100 Hunt Bro	50	50	50
120 Langend A	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
287 Langend B	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
30 Langend C	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
380 LeTourneau	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
300 Lockheed A	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
129 Lyons M A	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
250 Magnin	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
380 March Can	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
500 Menasco M	2 90	2 90	2 90
565 Natl Aut F	7	6 1/2	6 1/2
256 Natomas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
20 No Am Inv			
6 1/2 pf	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
100 No Am Oil	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
50 Occiden Int	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
119 Occiden Pet	15	15	15
40 O'Connor M	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
210 Oliver-O'F	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
695 Pac Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
896 Pac Cat Ag	1 80	1 75	1 75
300 Pac G & E	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
2,113 Pac G & E			
6 1/2 pf	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
1,219 Pac G & E			
5 1/2 pf	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
145 Pac Light	47	47	47
160 Pac L Cpn			
36 Div	108 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
250 Pac Pub Sv	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1st pf	21	21	21
10 Pac T & T	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
240 Pac T & T	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
30 Pign W pf	1 50	1 25	1 25
20 R E R pf	33	33	33
300 Rayonier Inc			
1st pf	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
254 Repb Ftr	2 35	2 35	2 35
200 Rheim Mfg	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1,303 Richfield O	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
262 Ryan Aeron	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
90 Schleiering			
COB F 75 pf	5	5	5
150 Sig O & G	28	28	28
300 Sound Pulp	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
100 Sound P	82	82	82
150 So Cal Gas			
Co pf	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
3,985 So Pacific	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
914 Std Oil Cal	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
318 Super Mold	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
70 Thomas			
lec A	45	45	45
7,949 Transamer	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
442 Tread Yuk	25	25	25
500 Union Oil			
Co pf	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
100 Union Gas	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
477 Unit Air Li	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
188 Victor E pf	300	300	300
25 Wells F	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
260 West P & S	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
20 Yel Checker			
Ser 1	26	26	26

UNLISTED STOCKS

70 Oahu Sugar	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
250 Pack Mot	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
72 R C A	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
120 Riverside C	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Co A	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
638 Schumacher	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
20 Shasta Wat	18	17	17
329 S Cal Ed	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
314 So Calif Ed			
6 1/2 pf	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
349 So Calif Ed	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
15 B P Gold			
G 6 1/2 pf	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
154 Std Brands	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
100 Std Oil Co			
of N J	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
50 Studebaker	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
15 Title City pf	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
15 Un Air Cpn	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
10 Un Cpn Del	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
200 U S Petrol	58	58	58
905 U S Steel	50 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
230 Warner B P	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

Boston

STOCKS High Low Last

300 Am Pneu	45	41	45
100 Am Pn pf	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1,870 Am T & T	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
10 Bigelow S	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
531 B & A	73	73 1/2	73 1/2
91 Bos Her T	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
343 B&M pf	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
35 B&M pf A	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
90 B&M pf B	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
100 B&M pf C	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
30 B&M pf D	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
140 Bos & Prov	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
462 Bos Ed	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
177 Bos Ed	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
125 Bos Pet	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
300 Br'n Dur	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
175 Cap Ran	4	4	4
5 E G&F As	1	1	1
94 E G&F pf	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
292 E G & F pf			
74 E Mass pf	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
440 East S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
250 Emp As	21	20 1/2	21
385 First N	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
15 Gen Cap	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
30 Gilchrist	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
10 Heath B pf	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
30 Loe's T	15	15	15
500 Mass Util	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
30 Mer Lino	19	19	19
115 Narr Rac	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
235 Nat S Co	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
200 Nat T & M	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
6 N E Gas pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
446 N E T & T	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
158 N Haven	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
653 N Butte	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
90 Old C o d	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
50 Pac Mills	11	11	11
140 Quincy	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
140 Reece R H	15	15	15
473 Shaw As	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
50 Sull Mass	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
382 Torrion	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
302 Un Shoe	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
100 Un Shoe	44	44	44
1,002 Utah Met	83	78	80
56 Ver & Mass	80	80	80
30 War S D	23	23	23

BONDS

442,000 East Mass			
4 1/2 A	88	86	88
5,000 East Mass			
5 1/2 A	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

Philadelphia

STOCKS High Low Last

636 Am Stores	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
50 Am Supp	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
238 Atlas Refin	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
165 Balco			
clfs	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
175 Bell T of Pa			
pf	122	120 1/2	121 1/2
26 Budd E G			
Mfg	5	5	5
150 Budd Wheel	4	4 1/2	4 1/2
364 Comw&S	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
364 El Stg Btry	30	28 1/2	28 1/2
25 G Refract	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
20 Horrocks	112	112	112
1,999 Pennrd Vtr	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
113 Phil El pf	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
1,541 Phil El P	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
1,176 Phil R Tr	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
126 Phil R Tr pf	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
682 Phil Tract	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
178 Scott Paper	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
110 Tr Inv Cpn			
222 Tr Inv Cpn			
325 Un Tract	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
367 Unit Corp	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
51 Unit Cpn pf	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
8,206 Un Gasimp	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
345 Un Gimp pf	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
287 Westmorel			
Coal	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
112 W'mrel/dinc	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

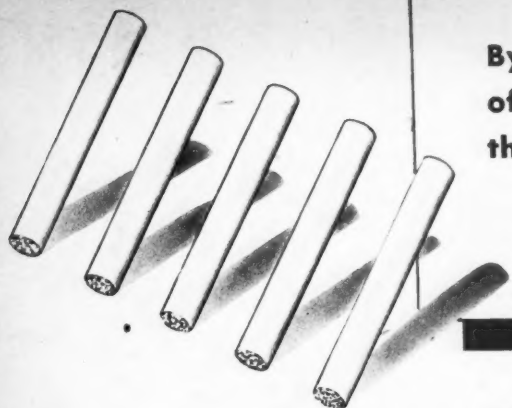
BONDS

1,000 Bell T of Pa			
5 1/2 A	117	117	117
31,000 El&P			
4 1/2 A	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
9,000 LehighVal			
4 1/2 A	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
6,000 Peoples Pae			
Rwy 4 1/2 A	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
1,000 Phil El Pw			
5 1/2 A	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2

Los Angeles

STOCKS High Low Last

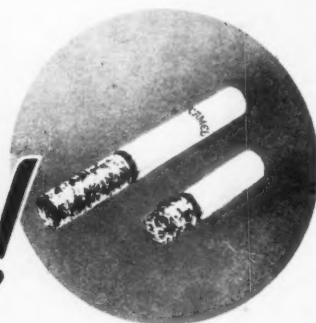
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200 Bandini Pet	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
600 BaGa Furn	40	40	40
1,200 Boloach A	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
25 Byron Jack	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
40 Cal Packing	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
50 Central Inv	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
240 Chrysler	70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
131 Consoil Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
100 Consoil Steel	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
720 Con SUI	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
100 Creameries of			
Amer vic	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
109 DouglasAir	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
372 ElectricPr	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
800 ExeterOil	46	46	46
178 Fitzsim St	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
184 Gen Motors	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
300 Gladg Mch	7	6 1/2	6 1/2
300 Globe G&M	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
160 Goodyear R	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
725 Hancock OA	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
1,500 Holly Dev	1 15	1 15	1 15
200 Lane-Wellis	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
400 Lincoln Tel	11	10 1/2	10 1/2
550 Lockheed Air	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,305 L A Indus	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1,125 Menasco M	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
2,500 Nordon C	7	6 1/2	6 1/2
200 Oceanic Oil	60	57 1/2	57 1/2
200 Pacific Fin	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
281 Pacific Gas	30	30	30
286 P G&E pf	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
122 Pac Indem	32	32	32
280 Pacific Light	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
10 Un Cpn Del			



By burning 25% slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested — slower than any of them — CAMELS give smokers the equivalent of

5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!

*Seeing
is
Believing!*



HERE is today's big news for smokers who want the most for their money in smoking pleasure at its best. Read the convincing comparisons made between cigarettes by a group of prominent scientists. In a leading laboratory, 16 of the largest-selling cigarette brands were tested impartially with these results:

1 Camels were found to contain **MORE TOBACCO BY WEIGHT** than the average for the 15 other of the largest-selling brands.

2 CAMELS BURNED SLOWER THAN ANY OTHER BRAND TESTED — 25% SLOWER

THAN THE AVERAGE TIME OF THE 15 OTHER OF THE LARGEST-SELLING BRANDS! By burning 25% slower, on the average, Camels give smokers the equivalent of 5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!

3 In the same tests, CAMELS HELD THEIR ASH FAR LONGER than the average time for all the other brands.

Right now is an ideal time to switch to Camels — AT THE START OF THE SUMMER SEASON, when you're apt to be smoking more. Camel certainly is the cigarette for steady smoking. You'll appreciate its COOLNESS, its COSTLIER TOBACCOS that cost so little per smoke! See how much longer you can enjoy a slow-burning Camel. Note the striking difference in Camel's milder, more delicate taste and fragrance. Try Camels now — America's luxury smoke that every smoker can afford!



GOLF SENSATION, RALPH GULDAHL (above, right), 1937 and 1938 winner of the U. S. Open, enjoys a cool, mild, slow-burning Camel as he offers one to another Camel enthusiast, Bob Hamilton, Indiana State Open champion. "You know, Bob," Ralph remarks, "Camels do smoke a lot slower. Naturally, they're cooler and mellow, with a better taste. Believe me, I always recommend Camels to my friends." "Besides," Bob comes back, "I get a lot more actual smoking from a Camel, and it's got the kind of tobacco that puts the real pleasure into smoking."

*Smoking
is
Believing!*



THE CIGARETTE
OF
**COSTLIER
TOBACCOS**

*Penny for penny your
best cigarette buy*

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